1881

CONCORDIA COLLEGE

1931

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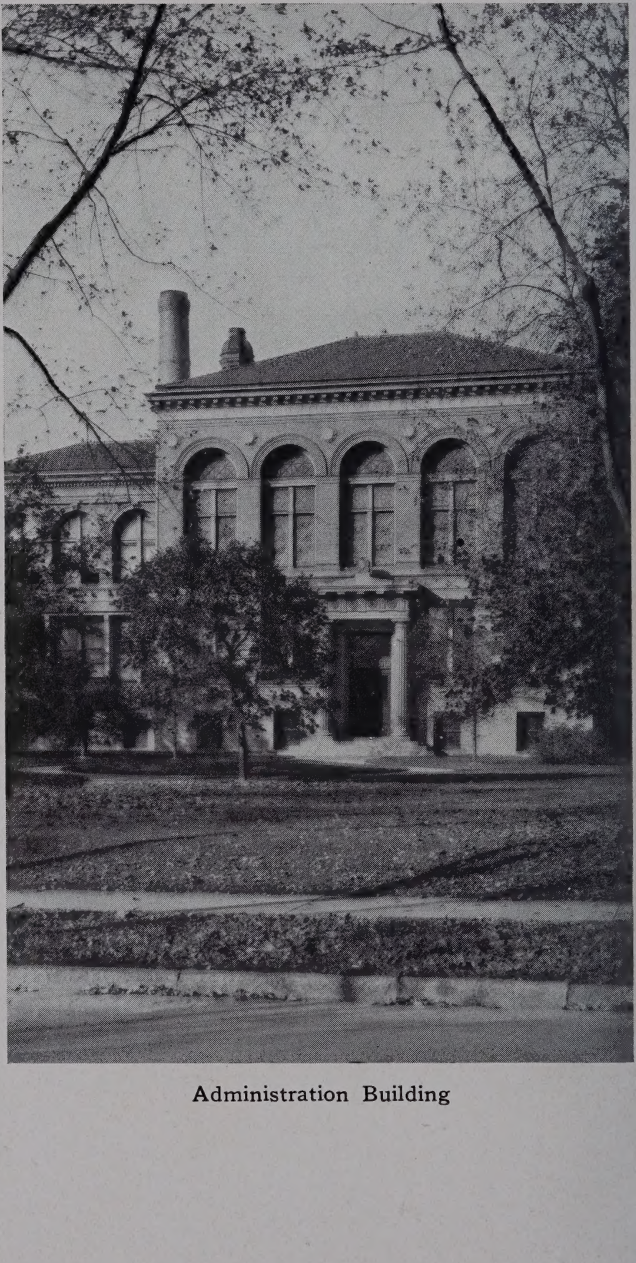
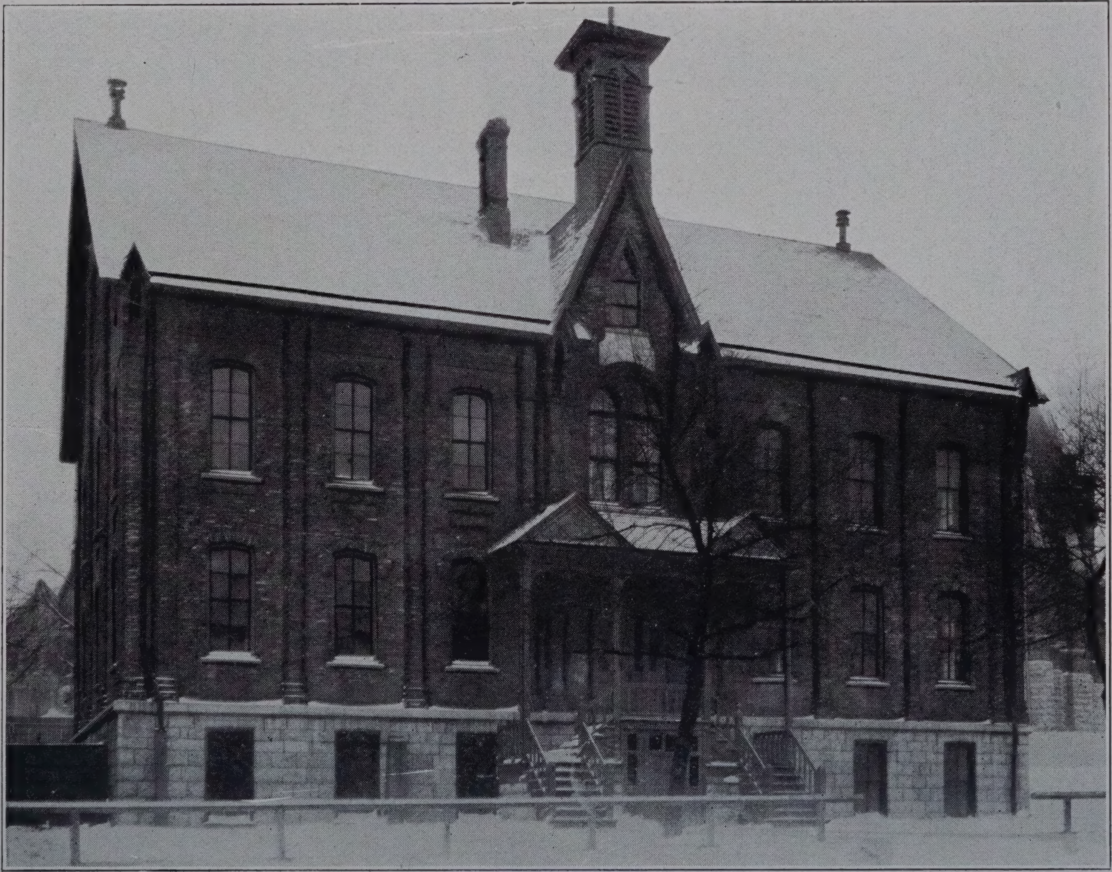


Administration Building

FOREWORD

The Golden Anniversary booklet of Concordia College is a simple record of quiet but devoted and fruitful service in the cause of Christian education. The world cares little or nothing whether Concordia has rounded out a half century of work. But the Church which has erected, maintained, and prayed for our school will offer up humble thanks to Him who has prospered the work of our hands and made Concordia a blessing to many.

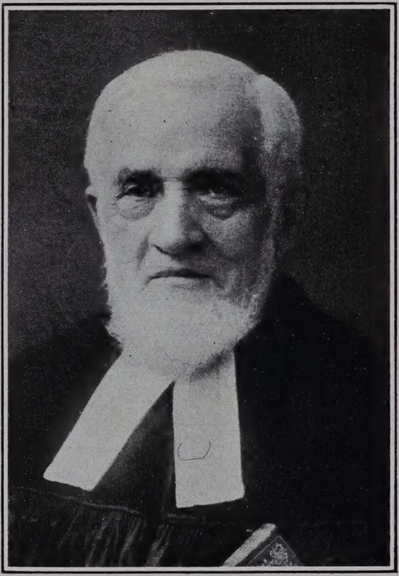
This booklet is dedicated to the memory of the sainted founders of our school; to the loyal patrons who for fifty years have given it their support; to the illustrious "Old Guard" which has fixed a standard of service challenging the best efforts of succeeding generations of teachers; to the hundreds of alumni encircling the globe with the precious Gospel tidings; to the Concordians of 1931 whom it would seek to imbue with a sense of gratitude to God and to those children of God who have made Concordia what it is.



Concordia's First Home, Trinity School

A Brief History of Concordia College

Concordia College was founded in the year 1881. Long before that time the Lutherans of Milwaukee had harbored the wish to have an institution of the church in their city, for Milwaukee bade fair to become a Lutheran stronghold. There were already several large congregations in the city, and the passing years noted a steady growth of the number. Attempts were made to realize the wish, but without success. The "Lehrerseminar," an institution for the training of teachers for our parochial schools, founded in 1852, and also the High School, founded about sixteen years later as a preparatory school for ministerial students, had a brief and labored existence. Also an attempt to transfer the practical department of the seminary at St. Louis to Milwaukee proved a failure. Nevertheless the thought of founding a synodical institution in Milwaukee was kept alive, and with the enormous immigration of Germans in the '70's the matter was again taken under serious advisement. The great influx of Lutherans called for action, as the college at Fort Wayne, our only pre-theological school, was barely able to accommodate all applicants. It was therefore decided to ask Synod at the approaching session for permission to erect an institution in Milwaukee, similar to that at Fort Wayne. Synod convened at Fort Wayne in 1881, and at a meeting of the delegates from Wisconsin and Minnesota — the Northwestern District — the plan met with unanimous approval. But as the founding and maintenace of a college was deemed by some too great a burden for one district, the delegates from Illinois were asked to join in the undertaking, and with their concurrence the matter was laid before Synod. Mr. C. Eissfeldt was spokesman, and so ably did he acquit himself of his task that Synod enthusiastically resolved to encourage the delegates from the aforementioned states to proceed with the founding of a college which was to be placed under the supervision of the president of Synod.



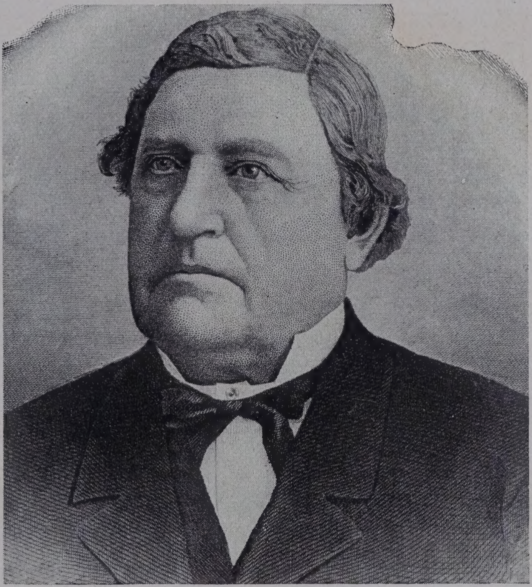
Pastor H. Wunder, D. D.

This was the beginning of our Concordia. While Synod was still in session the delegates from the two districts chose Milwaukee as the logical site for the new school and elected a board of supervisors, namely, Pastor H. Wunder, president of the Illinois District, Pastor C. Strasen, president of the Northwestern District, Pastor H. Loeber and Messrs. C. Eissfeldt and J. Pritzlaff of Milwaukee. A candidate from the seminary at St. Louis, Mr. C. Huth, was called, and the "Lutheraner" announced the beginning of a new synodical school.

On September 1, 1881, an opening service was held in the basement of Trinity School, and this event marks the beginning of instructional activities. A number of people were gathered there, and thirteen prospective students had made their appearance. The Reverend Henry Loeber delivered the sermon, and Mr. C. Huth was formally inducted into his office.

Small and humble, indeed, was the beginning, and a far cry from the institution's present-day proportions.

Since this took place before the first building had been erected, students who were not residents of Milwaukee were placed in the homes of Lutheran families, and classes were conducted in the same room where the opening service had been held. But the institution grew and prospered. During the Easter season six additional students entered, and in September, 1882, the newcomers totaled 27, and by 1883 the total had grown to 73. This increase in the new enrollment is explained by the fact that in 1882 the districts of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois resolved officially to take over the new institution, to add several classes in the ensuing years, and to call two new instructors.

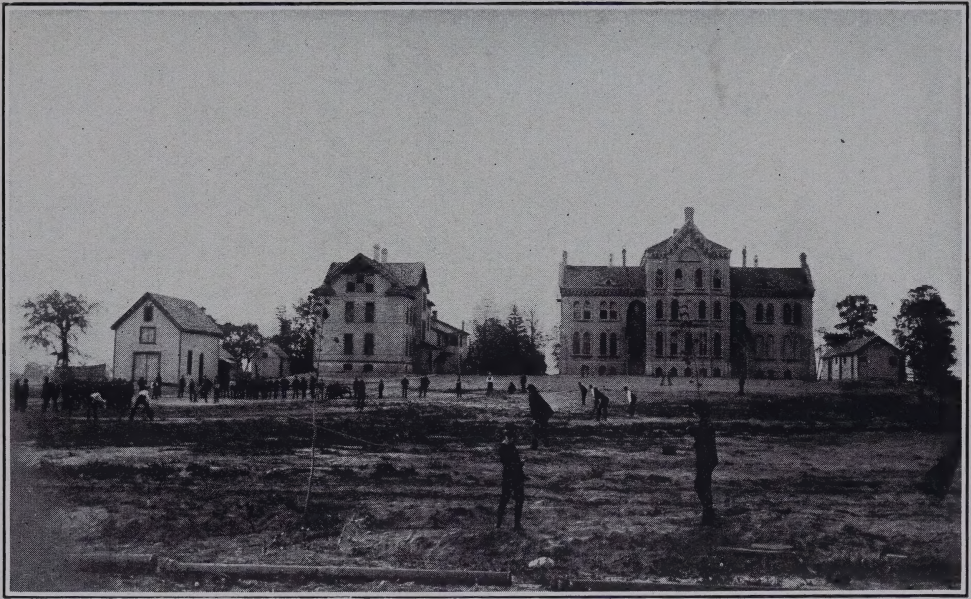


Mr. J. Pritzlaff

In accordance with these resolutions Pastor E. Hamann was called as temporary president, and in 1883 a call to the chair of English was extended to Pastor G. W. Mueller.

Already in 1882, before Professors Mueller and Hamann entered upon their work, the need of an adequate building to house the growing student body became urgent. Messrs. J. Koch, C. Eissfeldt, G. Wollaeger, and others purchased a piece of land and generously offered it to the districts at half price. These readily availed themselves of the offer, purchased the property where the six professors' residences now stand, and resolved to erect a suitable building for housing the students. This unit, formerly known as the "Old Building," now State Dormitory, was completed six months later. January 2, 1883, the building was ready for occupancy, and the dedication took place on the following day.

It was not long before it became evident that this building was inadequate, no longer sufficient for the accommodation of the growing student body. As stated above, the fall of 1883 saw the arrival of 73 students. All available space was occupied, and what is more, according to a synodical resolution a fourth class was to be added the following year. Again Mr. Koch and Mr. Eissfeldt came to the rescue and erected residences for Professors Huth and Mueller, thus enabling Professor Hamann, who had been billeted in the college building, to move into the little residence next to the college, which had been the home of Professor Huth. Furthermore, in 1884, the so-called "Frame Building" was erected, a wooden structure which provided more living quarters and also housed the kitchen. This program of expansion made possible the reception and accommodation of the 52 newcomers in the fall of 1884. As the establishment of



Concordia In 1886

a fourth class necessitated the calling of a new teacher. Candidate Otto F. Hattstaedt from the St. Louis Seminary was called to the chair of German. He entered upon his duties in September, 1884. The number of students had now increased to 149, and since this growth entailed greater responsibilities and problems of administration the office of the president was created, and to this office Pastor Chr. H. Loeber was elected in 1885. He served in this capacity till 1893, and then resigned because of old age.

The steady progress which the school had enjoyed up to this time was retarded by the reluctance of the three districts to add a fifth and sixth class — a policy which the lack of funds, it seems, made imperative. Graduates of what is now our High School Department were thus obliged to complete their studies elsewhere. The districts therefore resolved to offer the institution to Synod in 1887 with the request that it be made a junior college (Vollgymnasium). The Delegate Synod took charge of the new school, but could not be persuaded to grant the request just mentioned. Synod did, however, grant an appropriation for the erection of another building to obviate the difficulties arising from the lack of space. This unit was known as the "New Building" until recently; it is now called "Kilbourn Hall."

After a lapse of three years the fervent wish of all friends of the Milwaukee Concordia was, nevertheless, realized. In 1890 Synod raised the school to the rank of a junior college, and the first semester of the new school year was opened with five classes and six instructors. A recent call had brought Pastor Carl Ross to Milwaukee, erstwhile pastor in Minnesota. The total number of students was now 182, and with the creation of a sixth class in the following year the number rose to 201. The seventh professor was Dr. E. G.

Sihler, who remained but one year. He was succeeded by Prof. G. Kroening, of Springfield, Ill. A new enrollment raised the total number of students to 225; overcrowding resulted, and Synod again resolved to grant Milwaukee a new building. However, something more negotiable than a resolution on paper is needed for construction work, and the sponsors of the plan waited seven years for the fruition of their efforts.

The First Graduates

Rear Row: W. Battermann, A. Kramer, B. Hinz, H. Strasen, L. Semmann, R. Dorn, A. Winter. Front Row: E. Koestering, C. Griese, E. Schaefer, M. Busack, J. Hoffmann, M. Polack

By the generosity of Mr. Koch the strip of land on North 33rd Street, with the exception of the southwest corner, came into possession of the college in 1892, and this strip served as a playground for the students. At the same time the open space on Cedar Street (now West Kilbourn Avenue) was converted into a small park. In 1894 Mr. John Pritzlaff purchased a lot and erected a residence for Professor Kroening.

As has been stated, President Loeber resigned in 1893, and in his place stepped Pastor Max Albrecht, of

Fort Wayne, Indiana, who was installed in September of the same year. Three years later a new residence was erected for him, and from the building material left over from the old residence a small hospital was built, which was to prove a boon to the college. The rooms in the newer dormitory which had served as a sick room were now vacated and converted into reading rooms and a library.

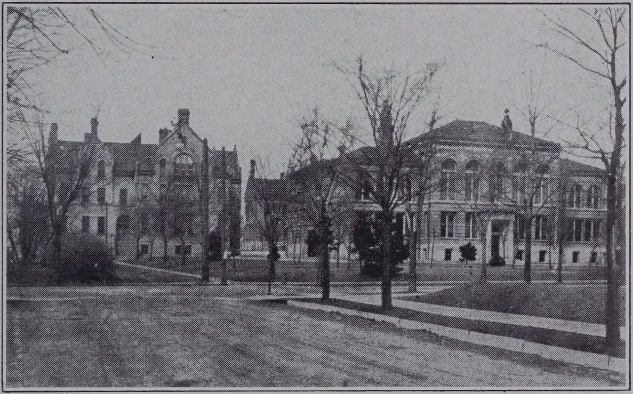
In 1900 the new recitation hall which had been voted by three Delegate Synods was finally constructed, and the dedication took place September 8, 1901. This building, with its beautiful chapel and organ, its spacious, well-lighted classrooms, fine woodwork and stucco ornamentation, was at that time generally regarded as Synod's finest educational building. It has now been in steady use for thirty years and still presents an imposing appearance. Many difficulties were now solved, and the beneficial effects were apparent at once. The same year brought 87 newcomers. The total was now 237, and rose to 250 in a short time. Yet there was room for all, as the former classrooms in the dormitories were converted into living rooms.

In 1902 State Street was extended west to the city limits, and our playground was thus cut in two. Regretful eyes watched the surveyors at work, but today that street is a necessary thoroughfare on the city's crowded west side and the street car line thereon by no means an inconvenience.

In 1903 Professor Kroening resigned, and his place was taken by Pastor Carl Gaenssle, of Corning, Missouri, who took over his duties in 1904.

1906 saw the celebration of the institution's 25th anniversary. This was a joyful event and the occasion of thanksgiving to the good Lord who had so bounteously prospered Concordia, for no fewer than 450

Milwaukee graduates were active in the ministry, proclaiming the Word of God to sinners for their salvation. The celebration took place Sunday, June 17. Jubilee services were held in the forenoon in all churches of the Missouri Synod in Milwaukee, and on the college campus in the afternoon thousands heard anniversary addresses by Pastor H. Engelbrecht, of Chicago, and Dr. G. Wollaeger, of St. Paul, speaking in German and English respectively. The weather conditions were ideal, the occasion a memorable one. On the following evening the alumni of the institution, who were present to the number of 275, held a banquet and founded an alumni association for the promotion of the interests of their alma mater.



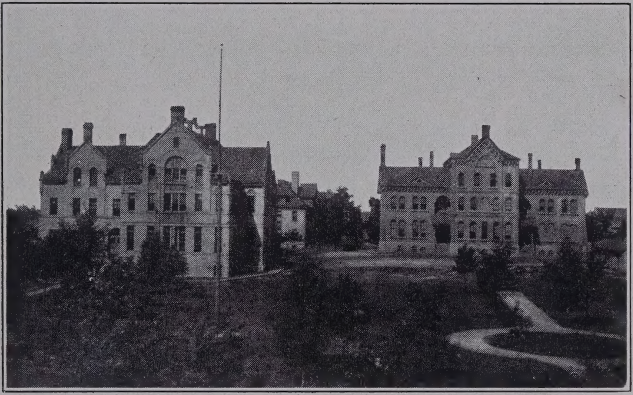
Concordia In 1901

Two years later a wish, long cherished, but seemingly hopeless of fulfillment, was realized. The corner lots on North 33rd Street and West Kilbourn Avenue which had so long disturbed the outline of the campus came into possession of the school by the generosity of Mr. Fred C. Pritzlaff and Mr. H. A. Luedtke. These gentlemen purchased them for the sum of $26,000 and donated them to the college. The old gymnasium was subsequently moved on the newly acquired property, the President's residence was moved to the corner of North 31st and State Streets; thus the baseball field was enlarged considerably.

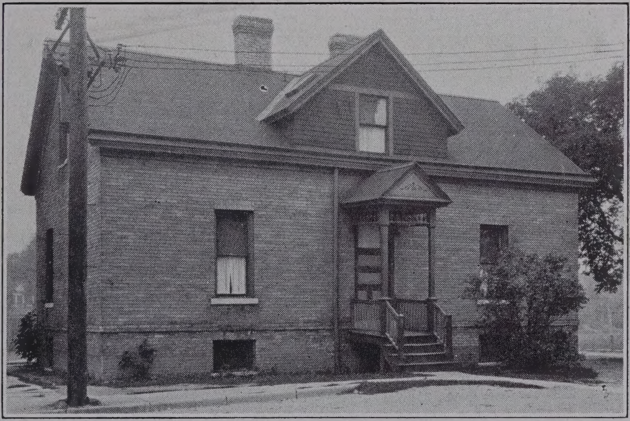
In May, 1910, Professor E. Hamann, who had so ably served the institution for 28 years resigned because of impaired hearing — the first breech in the ranks of the "Old Guard" — and now began a process of infiltration of younger blood. Prof. A. Bergmann, of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected to fill the vacancy and was installed in February, 1911. Not many days passed before Professor Huth was stricken with a serious ailment and was given a leave of absence for several months. The distribution of his work increased the already heavy burden of the other members of the faculty, and the employment of an additional instructor became imperative. Professor Carl Homann was called as assistant instructor and inducted into office in September, 1912. He served till June, 1917.

Chapel

The passing years had brought an increasing number of students with little or no knowledge of the Ger-



Concordia In 1892

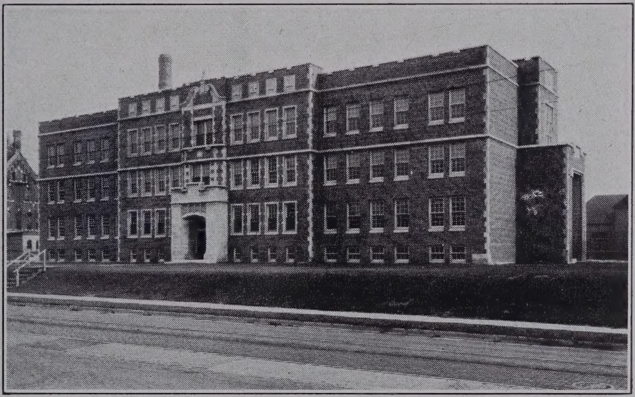


The Old Hospital

Now Used as Residence for Janitor

man language. The preponderance of German as a medium of instruction was passing. The situation became acute and called for a rearrangement of the schedule and changes in the curriculum. All that was particularly noticeable during the trying days of the World War when National Guardsmen drilled to the stern commands of officers on our campus, when the basement of our recitation hall was used as an arsenal, when the institution was subjected to tests of loyalty, till the signing of the armistice put an end to these disturbances.

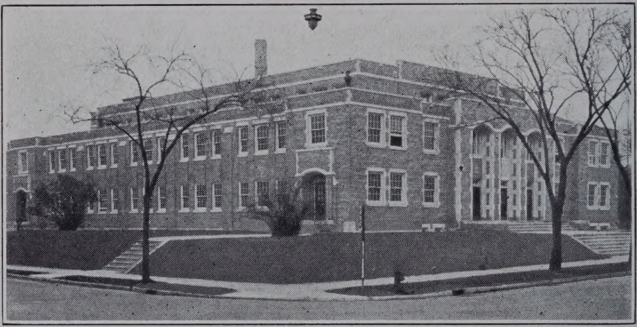
The nine years from 1921-1930 saw greater changes in the teaching personnel. Professor Max Albrecht, who had for 28 years discharged with rare diligence and devotion the arduous duties of the presidency, was relieved of his office in favor of Pastor G. Chr. Barth, of St. Louis, and elected to a professorship. President Barth entered upon his duties in November, 1921. Dr. Carl Gaenssle had resigned during the summer of 1921, and his successor, Professor Martin Graebner, of our sister-college at Winfield, Kansas, was installed in February, 1922. The number of students was now 234, the lower classes were large, and this circumstance together with the vexing language question made necessary the division of these classes. Additional work was thus created, and as a result two more professors were called, Pastor Paul Koehneke and Assistant Professor Paul Zanow, who were inducted into office in December, 1923, and January, 1924, respectively. In September, 1925, Professor A. Bergmann suddenly tendered his resignation, and was succeeded by Prof. A. Rehwaldt, of Lander, Wyoming, in January, 1926. In April of the same year Dr. C. Huth, who had been so devotedly active in guiding the destinies and shaping the policies of the school since its inception, departed this life after 46 years of service. He was succeeded by Pastor Victor Bartling, of Fargo, North Dakota, in November, 1926. By this time four members of the faculty had seen more than three score years, and two of them had been affiliated with the institution over 40 years. To relieve them of part of their burden Messrs. Leroy C. Rincker and Edwin Hattstaedt, assistant instructors at the school for several years, were elected regular professors and installed in February, 1927. In August of the same year Dr. C. Ross resigned because of growing physical disabilities after thirty-five years of service at the institution, and Pastor Albert Dede, of Defiance, Ohio, stepped in his place in January, 1928. In May, 1927, Professor Martin Graebner accepted a call to the presidency of our sister college in St. Paul, and Pastor August Hardt, of Reedsburg, Wisconsin, was called and inducted into office in November of that year.



Wunder Hall

All classes of the High School Department and the Freshmen Class of the College had been divided by this time. These divisions affected the classes in all subjects, and in time trisections were effected in the two lower classes of the High School. This policy, necessary as it was, greatly multiplied the number of teaching hours. Synod therefore added to the faculty in January, 1930, Assistant Professor Edward Jenne, Pastors Richard Schmidt and Henry Gienapp. The teaching staff now numbers fifteen regular instructors and two assistants.

The passing years saw changes on the campus that cause old graduates to rub their eyes in astonishment.



Courtesy of Milwaukee Journal

The New Gymnasium

The post-war period brought larger enrollments, the dormitories were again crowded to capacity and beyond that point. The answer to Milwaukee's overtures to Synod was the Wunder Dormitory, begun in the spring of 1924 and completed in April, 1925.

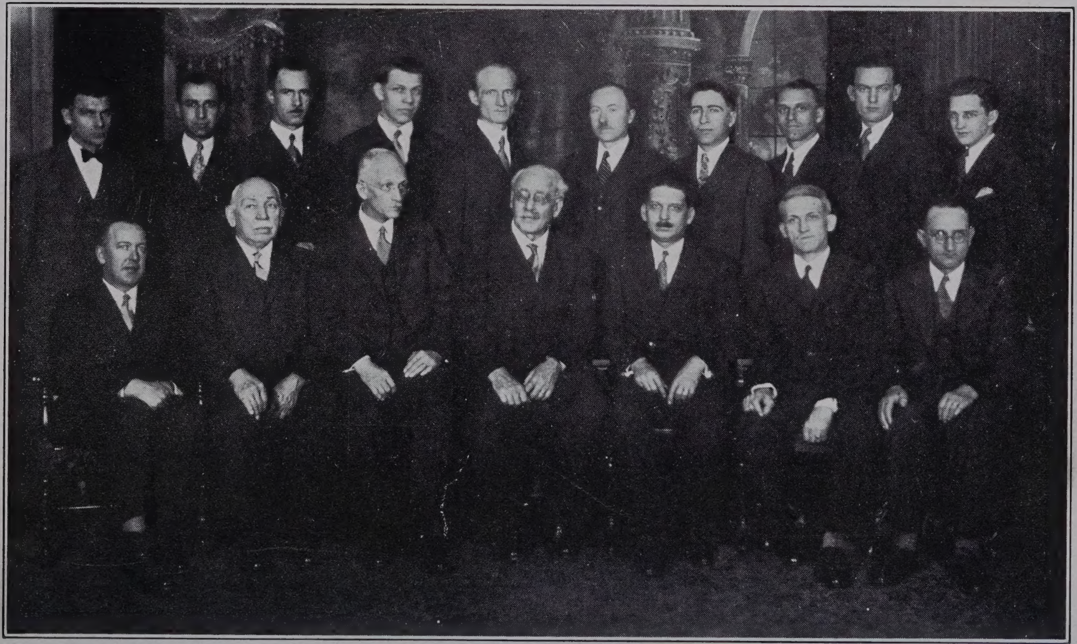
In 1925 the old "Frame Building," which had housed the kitchen for many years, was leveled to the ground by the wrecking crew. In its place we have today the new refectory, put into service in January, 1926.

Building operations had cut deep into the playground and therefore a large athletic field became necessary. An earnest appeal to the congregations of

Milwaukee netted us the property on West Kilbourn Avenue and North 35th Street, a piece of land 437x286 feet, ample in size for the various sports, amongst which intramural football now stands in the fore.

In March, 1927, the old gymnasium, scene of many a heated basketball fray, was damaged by a fire of unknown origin to such an extent that an attempt to salvage the remains and repair the hurt was given no serious thought. Assistance from Synod for the construction of a new one was not to be expected. President Barth's labors in securing subscriptions, among them the princely donation of $25,000 by the college-minded Mr. F. C. Pritzlaff, made possible the $112,000 structure.

May God who has so abundantly prospered our Concordia in the past fifty years continue to hold His blessing hand over it in the future to the welfare of His Church.



The Faculty of 1930-1931

The Teachers of Concordia College

1. Carl Huth (1857—1926)

There is, under God, one factor which, above all other factors, makes for success in establishing a seat of learning. This is a staff of efficient teachers.

The first teacher called by the founders of Concordia College was a young man by the name of Carl Huth. After he had passed the first eleven years of his life in Germany, he came to America in 1868 and settled with his parents at Chicago. The mighty stir and bustle of the "City of the Big Shoulders" appealed to the lad and quickly called forth his energies. He did well in school and out of school. When the great fire of 1871 broke out, young Huth was promptly at the scene with the West Side engines. Indeed, the joy and exhilaration of rapid motion were always his. When he entered Northwestern College, Watertown, Wis., he soon forged to the head of the class and, besides, developed into a crack baseball player and fencer. Since these characteristics distinguished him no less at the seminary, it happened that when the Milwaukee college was to be called into being in 1881, he was invited to make a beginning.

Professor Carl Huth, D. D.

The appointment to the first professorship was an honor of which the young St. Louis graduate proved himself worthy. There is a French phrase which declares that the actor who first plays a part "creates the character." Something similar was done by Prof. Huth. From the start and through his forty-five years of service, he set an example of what a teacher of Concordia should be.

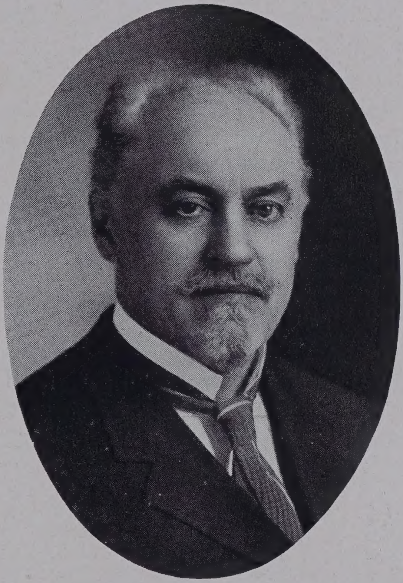
In the first place, Prof. Huth was master of the subjects that he taught. Having been a hard student at college and seminary and living laborious days until he drew his last breath, he acquired a mastery of his favorite languages, Greek and Latin, and familiarity with ancient history. In the next place, he inspired his students with the same enthusiasm that filled his own soul, so that to-day many of his former pupils read their Greek New Testament with the same ease as their English or German New Testament. In the third place, Prof. Huth possessed the power of orderly, lucid, and concise statement. Not a single superfluous word passed over his lips, and so no moment of precious time was lost. Lastly, Prof. Huth was a rare disciplinarian. It simply never occurred to his students to be inattentive or to cut up. Admired in the classroom, he was beloved on the campus. He never failed to endear himself to the boys by his keen interest and active participation in baseball and other sports.

Recognition of his services to the church came to Prof. Huth at various times. In 1921, for instance, he was given the title of D. D. by the faculty of our St. Louis seminary.

It may also be pointed out that Dr. Huth saw his college grow and flourish and provide the church with hundreds and thousands of pious and efficient workers.

2. Emil Hamann (1852—)

In 1882 Rev. E. Hamann was called to Milwaukee. After serving in the ministry for eight years, he occupied the chair of mathematics and science in Concordia until, as a result of hardness of hearing, he was obliged to resign in 1910. Prof. Hamann brought with him a decided taste for order and beauty, which he put to use in arranging the collections of birds, birds' nests and eggs, and minerals that he procured for the institution. The "Old Museum Room" was in his day one of the showpieces of our college. He became remarkably popular with the students, and even to-day, whenever a number of his former students meet, his name is sure to elicit much loving comment. Prof. Hamann is bearing his age well and with his fine mass of snowy hair makes a very reverend appearance.



Professor E. Hamann

Acting President from 1882 to 1885

3. William Mueller (1858—)

In 1883 Rev. G. W. Mueller was added to the teaching force. It seems that this gentleman established a sort of contemporary fame from the first moment of his work. In setting forth his ideas about studying English, he called attention to the advantage of establishing the dictionary habit at an early day, and before he was aware of it, he was named after the best-known lexicographer of the country. The first twenty-five years of his career as a teacher in Concordia meant a hard struggle to give English that degree of importance to which he thought it was entitled. To-day he deplores the fact that most students no longer possess a mastery of German and that they can be no longer shown, with the same ease as in former days, that English is a Germanic tongue and derives its strength from the homely Saxon word.

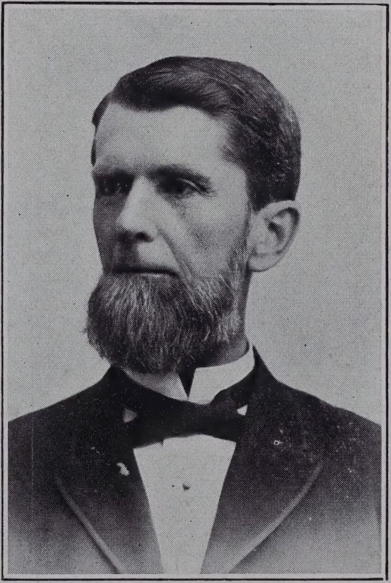
Note of the editors: Prof. G. W. Mueller is the oldest member of our faculty. He has been teaching in our institution for forty-eight years without enjoying a longer vacation than the regular Christmas, Easter, and summer vacations. He is still doing his work and is in love with nature as much as ever. He does not call himself an **old**, but merely an **elderly** gentleman.

4. Otto Hattstaedt (1862-)

In 1884 Mr. Otto Hattstaedt, who had just graduated from our St. Louis seminary, was called to fill the chair of German and history, and he is still the very live head of the German department. If a person wishes to hear good and euphonious German, let him listen to Prof. Hattstaedt. The guttural Teutonic sounds take on melody in leaving his lips. Besides teaching German and history, Prof. Otto Hattstaedt has been instructor in singing and secretary of the faculty for many years. Since he has rendered excellent services to the church not only as a teacher of German and history, but also as the author of several valuable textbooks, such as Hattstaedt's "Handbuch der deutschen Nationalliteratur" and "Deutsche Grammatik," and as a contributor to the synodical organs, he was given the title of D. D. in 1930. It should be added that when Prof. O. Hattstaedt was installed as teacher of Concordia, he was also ordained and installed as assistant pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church.

5. Henry Loeber (1828-1897)

In 1885 Rev. Ch. H. Loeber, son of one of the founders of the Missouri Synod, was elected president of Concordia and inducted into office in September of that year, up to which time Prof. Hamann had discharged the duties of a president. Like his father, President Loeber was known for his fervent piety, and he was happy when he could teach religion in the class-room, give heart-to-heart talks in the chapel, and urge the necessity of personal Christianity upon all students and in particular upon those who wished one day to preach the Gospel. Unfortunately President Loeber was no longer young when he assumed office, and so it happened that after only eight years of un-



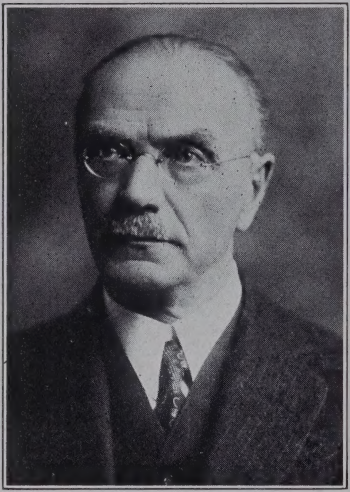
Professor Chr. H. Loeber

President from 1885 to 1893

forgetable service he resigned. At the time of his death he was chaplain of the Brooklyn Wartburg Heimat and the Lutheran Hospital of East New York.

6. Carl Ross (1857-)

Rev. Carl Ross, the sixth professor of Concordia, taught Latin and Hebrew from 1890-1927. He had a strong memory, a keen understanding, an indomitable will, and robust health, all of which blessings and powers he turned to advantage in grounding his pupils in Latin and Hebrew. Since Prof. Ross was a master of German, his pupils derived from his instruction the additional benefit of getting practice in that beautiful but difficult tongue. Prof. Ross was also a sound theologian, and on this account as well as because of his success in teaching Latin and Hebrew to prospective theological students, the faculty of our St. Louis seminary conferred upon him the title of D. D. in 1923. As Dr. Ross grew older, his health began to fail, so that finally he had to resign. At this writing, however, he is fairly well again.



Professor Carl Ross, D. D.

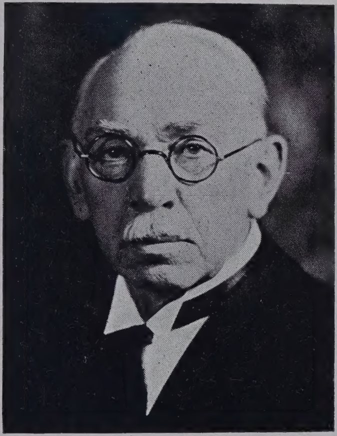
7. Dr. Gottlieb Sihler (1853-)

From 1891-1892 Dr. E. G. Sihler taught Greek, Latin, and history at Concordia. The instruction of this gifted man was highly stimulative. The pity of it was that his stay did not extend over more than a year. His name, however, is perpetuated by the Sihler Reference Library, which he founded in memory of his father. Dr. Sihler is now professor emeritus of New York University.

8. Gottlieb Kroening (1851-)

Dr. Sihler was at once succeeded by Prof. G. Kroening of Springfield, Ill. The latter taught Latin, history, and New Testament Greek. Prof. Kroening was distinctively a grammarian. Already in his college days, Madvig, Krueger, and Seffer afforded him the utmost delectation. He left Concordia in 1903, and now lives at St. Paul.

9. Max Albrecht (1861-)



Professor M. J. F. Albrecht

President from 1893 to 1921

In 1893 Rev. M. J. F. Albrecht became president of Concordia and held this office until he resigned in 1921 and was made professor of Latin and Greek. Erect, tall, strong, and faultlessly groomed, Prof. Albrecht at once draws attention. He also impresses one by the stalwartness of his character. In all his dealings he insists on strictest adherence to truth and devotion to duty, and he abominates shirking, trickery, or any other form of moral flabbiness. Order and cleanliness are his passion. Besides, the professor possesses great capacity for work. It should be borne in mind that at one time during his incumbency of the presidential office the enrollment of students mounted to 252, and all the office-work was done by himself. Concordia is deeply indebted to him for its growth and reputation.

10. Carl Gaenssle (1870-)

Dr. C. Gaenssle came to Concordia College in April, 1904, and maintained his connection with our institution until the summer of 1921. Latin, Hebrew, and Greek were his branches. He is a brilliant scholar and writes English and German with singular facility. When his former students come to Milwaukee, they do not fail to look him up and express to him their gratitude for his instruction and their admiration for his learning. He is at present making a thorough study of the Hebrew text of the Book of Job.

11. Arthur Bergmann (1885-)

As traces of advancing age became noticeable in some members of the faculty, younger men were added to replace the older ones or to lighten their burden. Thus Prof. A. Bergmann of Walther College, St. Louis, Mo., succeeded Prof. E. Hamann as teacher of mathematics and science in February, 1911. He easily aroused and held the interest of his students. In 1925 Prof. Bergmann resigned.

12. President Christian Barth (1883-)

In 1921 Rev. G. Chr. Barth was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the second president of Concordia. He represents a rare type of college officer, harmoniously uniting the qualities of two earlier types in the history of our mother institution. President Barth is capable of ruling with the strictness of President A. Saxer of old, but usually he wields his scepter with the mildness and sweetness of beloved President O. Hanser of old. In other words, President Barth uses with rare judgment and insight both the Law and Gospel in training his charges. The readiness, indeed, with which he sometimes meets the wishes of the boys is apt to make an oldtimer stare and gasp, and yet he succeeds in retaining control and making every student know his place.

Professor G. Chr. Barth

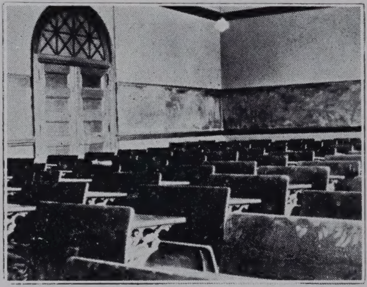
President since 1921

This remarkable success is due to President Barth's enthusiastic Christianity. He believes in the Gospel as the only and fully sufficient means of building up a noble and beautiful character, and he never wearies of bringing home to his students the love of the Savior who died for us. He is particularly successful with his devotional addresses, which edify not only his students, but, going on the air every morning of every second week, enable also their loved ones far and wide to sing the same hymns, join in the prayers, and listen to the same inspiring and uplifting talks on carefully chosen Scripture texts.

The joyous results with which President Barth's principles of education are attended are seen also when he sends out his appeals to our rural congregations for contributions to the kitchen department of our college and were seen last summer and fall in his tours of collecting funds for our new gymnasium. May the Lord preserve the dear man's health.

13. Martin Graebner (1879-)

Martin Adolph Graebner, son of Dr. Augustus Graebner, was born in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1879. He received his higher education at Fort Wayne, Ind., and his theological training at St. Louis, Mo. After holding pastorates in Oklahoma for nine years he was called to St. John's, Winfield, Kansas, where he taught Greek from 1910-1922. From 1922-1927 Prof. Graebner filled the chair of classics in Concordia College, Milwaukee, Wis., and is now president of Synod's Concordia at St. Paul, Minn.



A Class-Room

14. Paul Koehneke (1888-)

Rev. Paul Koehneke, called to one of the two new professorships established at Milwaukee by Synod in 1923, was installed in November of that year. This versatile member of the faculty has taught various subjects, and is at present instructing the classes in which German is taught as a foreign language. Since 1924 he is secretary of the faculty and has charge of the students' library.

15. Paul Zanow (1896-)

Mr. Paul Zanow, a graduate of our St. Louis seminary and twice an assistant of Concordia, was elected professor of mathematics, science, and history in January, 1924, and installed in March, 1924. He was called to the other professorship established by Synod in 1923. Prof. Zanow is manager of our book department.

16. Augustus Rehwaldt (1896-)

Mr. A. C. Rehwaldt, a graduate of Wyoming University and afterwards principal of Fremont County Vocational High School, Wyoming, was called in 1925 to succeed Prof. A. Bergmann as teacher of mathematics and science. He is taking courses at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

17. Victor Bartling (1896-)

After serving in the ministry for seven years the Rev. V. Bartling was called to Concordia as professor of Hebrew and as successor of Prof. Huth in teaching Greek and Latin. He was installed in November, 1926. Together with Prof. O. Hattstaedt he is in charge of the teachers' library. Prof. Bartling's knowledge of books is extraordinary.

18. Leroy Rincker (1896-)

Rev. Leroy Rincker, an assistant in our institution from 1923-1926, was called to teach history and English in September, 1926, and was installed in February, 1927. The call was extended to him in pursuance of a resolution of Synod (1926) giving two additional professorships to Milwaukee. Prof. Rincker, who is associated with Prof. Koehneke as manager of the students' library, received his S. T. M. from our St. Louis seminary and his A. M. from Columbia.

19. Edwin Hattstaedt (1899-)

Mr. Edwin Hattstaedt, after graduating from our St. Louis seminary and holding the position of assistant in our institution from 1922-1926, was called to teach German and Latin at Concordia in September, 1926, and was installed, together with Prof. Rincker, in February, 1927. Like Prof. Rincker, he was elected in accordance with the Synodical resolution of 1926. He, too, took his Master's degree at Columbia.

20. Augustus Hardt (1893-)

A Study Room

Rev. C. A. Hardt, after getting two years of experience as assistant at Milwaukee and after serving in the ministry for ten years, was called to succeed Prof. M. Graebner as professor of classics. He was installed in November, 1927. Prof. Hardt has taken courses at the University of Chicago.

21. Albert Dede (1887-)

Having served in the ministry for seventeen years, Rev. A. Dede was called to Concordia to succeed Dr. Ross as professor of Hebrew and Latin. He was installed in February, 1928. Prof. Dede is an admirer not only of Hebrew psalms, but also of peonies, dahlias, and evergreens.

In 1929 Synod resolved to add three professors to the Milwaukee faculty. Pursuant to this resolution the Electoral Board chose the following men on October 11, 1929: Rev. R. Schmidt, Mr. R. Jenne, and Rev. H. Gienapp. All three accepted the calls sent them and were installed in January, 1930, in Holy Ghost Church.

22. Richard Schmidt (1885-)

After holding pastorates in Iowa for twenty-one years Rev. R. Schmidt began work in Concordia as professor of German in December, 1929. Dear as the ministry was to him, he now feels quite at home in his new field of endeavor.

23. Edward Jenne (1903-)

Mr. Edward Jenne, a B. D. of our St. Louis seminary, served as assistant in our institution from 1925-1926 and from 1927-1929 until he was elected professor of English. He has charge also of a number of Latin classes. Prof. Jenne has taken summer courses at Madison.

24. Henry Gienapp (1901-)

After being an assistant in our institution for two years and then serving a charge in Montana Rev. J. H. Gienapp came to Milwaukee in January, 1930, as professor of mathematics and science. While just now teaching English, he is specializing in mathematics and science at the University of Wisconsin Extension Division.

Closing Remarks

In the fifty years of the history of Concordia College the following men have dropped out of the faculty through death, resignation, or call: Loeber, Sihler, Kroening, Hamann, Gaenssle, Bergmann, Huth, Ross, and Graebner.

The faculty to-day numbers fifteen men.

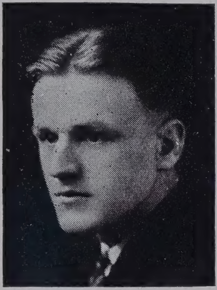
The writer of the preceding notices and comments, having been on terms of intimacy with all the older members of the faculty and being quite familiar with all the younger ones, feels constrained to say that the younger generation of teachers (aged 27-47) are Christian gentlemen who are striving with all their might to become masters in their departments, whose only ambition is to serve our institution and our church, and who, together with the survivors of the "Old Guard," make as harmonious and as pleasant a faculty as any institution may wish to be blessed with.

Roster of Assistants

Lewis Steinbach, January-June, 1904; Peter Schlemmer, 1904-1905; Wm. Dobberfuhl, 1910-February, 1911; H. Mosel, 1911-1912; Carl Homann, 1912-March, 1917; A. Hardt, 1915-1918; A. Brux, 1917-1919; Th. Hausmann, 1917-1919; Alf. Eichmann, 1919-1922; Ernest Wolfram, September, 1919-Christmas, 1919; Paul Zanow, January, 1920-1921 and 1923-January, 1924; Alex. Guebert, 1921-1922; Henry Proehl, 1921-1922; Ed. Hattstaedt, 1922-1926; Gerh. Hass, 1922-1923; Detlef Kraft, 1922-1923; Leroy Rincker, 1923-1926; J. H. Gienapp, 1924-1926; Ed. Jenne, 1925-1926 and 1927-1929; E. Jaster, November 1, 1925-February 1, 1926; Wm. Bruening, 1926-1928; Reinh. Sieving, 1926-1928; Harold Lichtsinn, 1928-1930; Rich. Meinzen, 1928-1929; Edwin Dummer, 1929-February, 1930; Val. Gobel, 1929-1930; Albert Galen, 1930-1931; George Wittmer, 1930-1931.

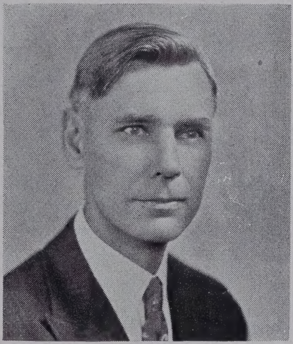
Teachers of Music

Christian Diez, 1883-1891; Lewis Wissbeck, 1891-1903; Carl Haase, 1903-1906; Prof. Otto Hattstaedt, 1906-1924; Carl Markworth, 1924-.



Mr. W. Ackmann

Full - Time Athletic Director at Concordia since March, 1928



Mr. Karl Markworth

Director of Music

Supervisors of Physical Activities

Andrew Mueller, 1896-December, 1921; Herbert Morgan, February, 1922-June, 1922; Victor Read, 1922-1926; O. Hansen, 1926-January, 1928; E. Ackmann, March 1, 1928-.

Grueber
Pres.
BOARD
of
CONTROL
Steege
Sec.
Kaiser
Treas.
Pritzlaff
Dietz

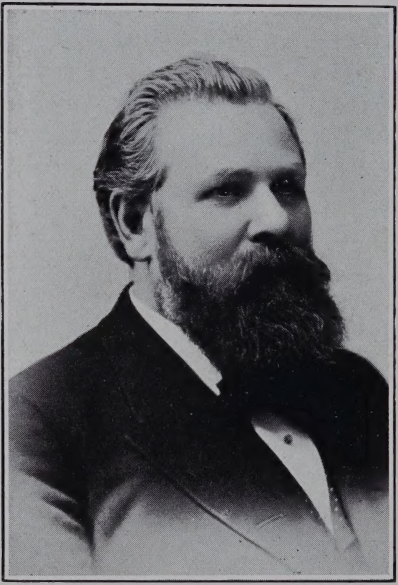
The Board of Control of 1931

The Board of Control

All honor and glory for the growth and development of Concordia College is due to God from whom all blessings flow. God, however, conveys His blessings to the Church and its institutions through men whom He calls into His service. In our synodical institutions of learning such a divinely appointed group of men is the faculty. Another executive body governing the affairs of our educational institutions is the Board of Control, which renders valuable services to both faculty and students. According to the present stipulations of Synod this Board consists of the following five men: the District President (chairman ex-officio), one pastor, and three laymen. With the exception of the District President, the Board of Control is elected every three years by the Delegate Synod.

During the past fifty years, the supervision of the spiritual and bodily welfare of the boys at Concordia College has been entrusted to a number of noble Christian men, who faithfully, efficiently, and gratuitously served our institution, so that it is but fitting and proper that their names be accorded a place of honor in this jubilee book.

Every month, or oftener, the Board of Control assembles to hear the report of the financial condition of the institution, to look to the wants of the teachers and pupils, to see to it that buildings and grounds are kept in good condition, to supervise the commissary department, and to represent the college both before the Church and before the world at large. When legal advice is necessary, as was the case in the purchase of a campus, in the extension of West Kilbourn Avenue and West State Street, in the vacating of certain alleys on the college premises, or in applying for the privilege that all college property, utilized for the Church, be exempt from taxation, it is the Board of Control which must exercise vigilance, so that all this be done in a spirit of neighborliness and in conformity to the laws of the State, without, however, losing sight of the welfare and the interests of the institution. Numerous were, therefore, the duties imposed upon these men, and it was only with a deep sense of responsibility that they could perform all they were required to do.

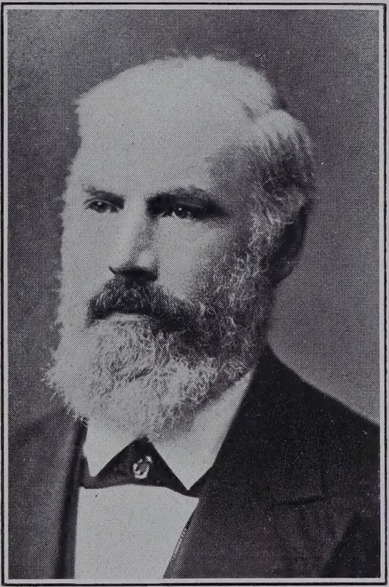


Mr. J. C. Koch

The first Board consisted of the Rev. Wunder of Chicago, Ill., president of the Illinois District of Synod, the Rev. C. Strasen of Watertown, Wis., president of the Northwestern District of Synod, the Rev. Chr. H. Loeber of Milwaukee, and Messrs. C. Eissfeldt and John Pritzlaff, also of Milwaukee. This Board was elected at Fort Wayne, Ind., in 1881, after the Delegate Synod had resolved to favor the plea of the abovementioned two districts to found a new college at Milwaukee, Wis.

Upon these gentlemen devolved the duty of putting the plan adopted by Synod into operation. They had to call a professor, announce the opening of the institution in the "Lutheraner," find the temporary quarters in which the prospective students might receive their instruction, and, when the school was opened in September, 1881, make plans for the future home of the college.

The next Board which was elected in 1882 consisted of the following gentlemen: President H. Wunder and Mr. H. Zuttermeister, representing the Illinois District of Synod; the Rev. Chr. H. Loeber, the Rev. H. Sprengeler, Messrs. John C. Koch, and Carl Eissfeldt, representing the Wisconsin District of Synod; and the Rev. Geo. Kuechle and Mr. J. Semmann, representing the newly organized Minnesota and Dakota District of Synod. Under the supervision of these men a piece of ground was purchased. Upon this the first building, known as State Dormitory, was erected according to the plans of architect L. Velguth at a cost of $18,000. This Board, serving until 1885, saw the institution grow to 143 students with four professors: Carl F. Huth, E. Hamann, Geo. W. Mueller, and O. Hattstaedt. Since, however, it was impossible to crowd 143 young men into State Dormitory, the same Board erected an



Mr. C. Eissfeldt

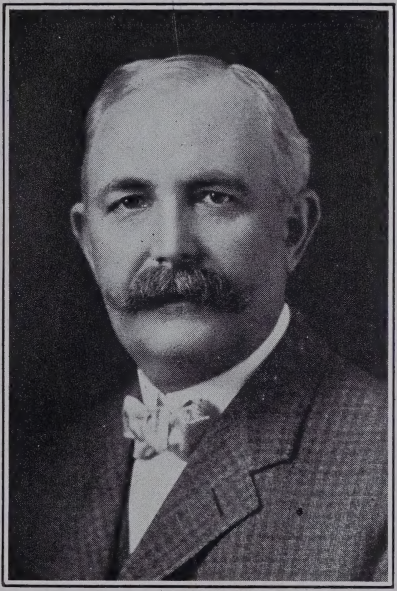
additional two story building with eight spacious living rooms and one large bed-room. For many years this building was known as the "Frame Gebäude."

In 1885, the Rev. W. Bartling of Chicago succeeded Rev. H. Wunder on the Board, and the Rev. C. F. Keller of Racine took the place of the Rev. H. Sprengeler, who meanwhile had been elected President of the Wisconsin District. In the same year the Rev. Chr. H. Loeber accepted a call to the presidency of the college, and the Rev. L. Osterhus was appointed to fulfill the unexpired term of the Rev. Chr. H. Loeber. These men held office until 1887.

It is difficult to realize to-day how much work and worry it caused the Board to raise the necessary funds for the maintenance of the college. On numerous occasions the school was on the verge of bankruptcy, because the three districts to whom it belonged had great difficulty in providing for its needs. It was, therefore, a happy day for the institution when Synod took possession of it, without, however, adding, as had been requested by the districts, the two upper classes, Secunda and Prima. But during the same session Synod resolved to erect another building which was then known as the "New Building," now as "Kilbourn Hall."

During the subsequent triennium, the following men, President H. Sprengeler, chairman ex-officio, the Rev. Geo. Kuechle, and Messrs. C. Eissfeldt, John C. Koch, and J. Semmann constituted the Board of Control of Concordia College. When their term had expired, the Rev. J. Strasen took the place of the Rev. G. Kuechle, and Mr. G. Wollaeger, Sr., that of Mr. J. Semmann. At the Delegate Convention in 1890 Synod resolved to make the college a so-called "Vollgymnasium." This resolution was immediately carried out by adding a fifth class, Secunda, in the fall of the same year, and a sixth class, Prima, in the fall of the following year. Thereby the institution was advanced to a Junior College.

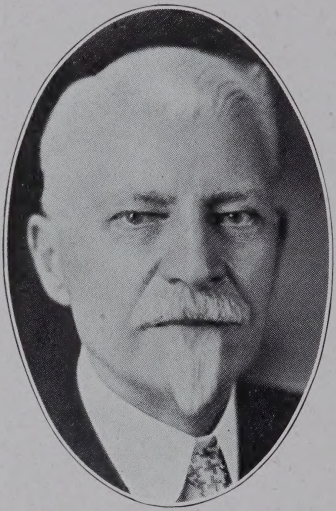
The afore-mentioned Board served until 1893 when the Rev. B. Sievers became president of the Wisconsin District and thus chairman of the Board of Control, and Mr. G. E. G. Kuechle was appointed member of the Board instead of Mr. Eissfeldt who, after twelve years of untiring service, resigned on account of old age and illness. In the same year the Rev. M. J. F. Albrecht, pastor at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Director Chr. H. Loeber. He declined, but the call was renewed, and upon the advice of several pastors and professors of Fort Wayne and St. Louis he then accepted the call and was installed in September, 1893, and remained in this office until he resigned in the fall of 1921 to accept a professorship in which he is still active.



Mr Aug. Luedtke

In 1896 the following gentlemen were elected members of the Board of Control: President J. Strasen, the Rev. B. Sievers, secretary (a position which he held until his resignation in 1921), Messrs. G. Wollaeger, Sr., John C. Koch, and G. E. G. Kuechle. In 1899 Mr. Kuechle tendered his resignation and Mr. F. Ruenzel was elected in his place. All other members remained the same as in the preceding triennium.

An incident worth mentioning is the resolution of Synod, adopted for the third time in 1899, to erect a recitation hall, which was sorely needed. Perhaps never before in the history of Concordia College had the members of the faculty and the Board of Control, and the students been so proud of their institution as when, in 1901, our present beautiful Administration Building was dedicated to the service of the Triune God. Synod had granted $35,000.00 for the building and the equipment. That sum, however, was insufficient, and the college would have been without a steam-heating plant, had not several members of the Board and their successors added $10,000.00 out of their personal funds. From 1902-1905 the Board was constituted as follows: President C. Seuel (the Rev. J. Strasen, proxy), the Rev. B. Sievers, Dr. H. Duemling, Mr. John C. Koch, and Mr. Aug. H. Luedtke.



Pastor B. Sievers

Served on Board of Control for thirty-one years

For the ensuing triennium, 1905-1908, the same Board was elected. One of its members, however, J. C. Koch, died November 8, 1907.

The following Synod in 1917 retained this Board of Control. Alas! scarcely had Synod adjourned, when, on September 26, 1917, the institution sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. H. Aug. Luedtke. This gentleman had served on the Board for a period of eighteen years and made numerous donations to the college, the largest being a piece of ground about 160 by 160 feet, which he and Mr. Fred C. Pritzlaff presented to the college. This lot, located on the corner of West Kilbourn Avenue and North 33rd Street has since become the site of the new Gymnasium. In the person of Mr. Frank Damkoehler the Board found a successor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Luedtke.

In the following triennium, 1908-1911, President H. Daib of Merrill, Wis., took the place of President C. Seuel as chairman of the Board. His proxy was the Rev. Wm. Matthes of Milwaukee, the other members being the Rev. B. Sievers, Dr. H. Duemling, Mr. H. Aug. Luedtke, and Mr. Fred C. Pritzlaff.

This Board was reelected for three years in 1911, but on the eleventh day of March, 1913, Dr. H. Duemling was called to his eternal rest, and Mr. Wm. H. Starke was appointed in his place.

No change was made in the personnel of the Board of Control by the next Synod in 1914; but two years later when the old Wisconsin District was divided into a Northern and a Southern District, the newly elected President of the South Wisconsin District, Rev. Ed. Albrecht, automatically became chairman of the Board.

During the Delegate Synod, assembled at Detroit in 1920, Mr. Fred C. Pritzlaff became a member of Synod's Board of Directors. His place on the Board of Control for Concordia College was filled by Mr. H. Wangerin. On June 18, 1921, death caused a further vacancy in the Board by taking Mr. Wm. H. Starke from its midst. His successor, Mr. Theo. Krumsieg, an accountant by profession, was well qualified for the position to which the Board had appointed him. But God in His unsearchable counsel took also this man from us, all too soon; for already on June 30, 1922, while the South Wisconsin District convened at Horicon, Mr. Krumsieg died. Mr. M. Keller was appointed in his place. Nor did this end the series of losses which the Board of Control suffered in recent years, for on December 7, 1923, Mr. Frank Damkoehler entered the rest of the people of God. But God did not forsake the institution. He sent another consecrated worker in the person of Mr. Charles Tegge.

Glee Club of 1930-1931

In 1923 Synod elected the following gentlemen members of the Board of Control: President H. Grueber, who had succeeded President E. Albrecht in 1921, Rev. H. Steege, secretary, and Messrs. M. Keller, Charles Tegge and W. Rediske.

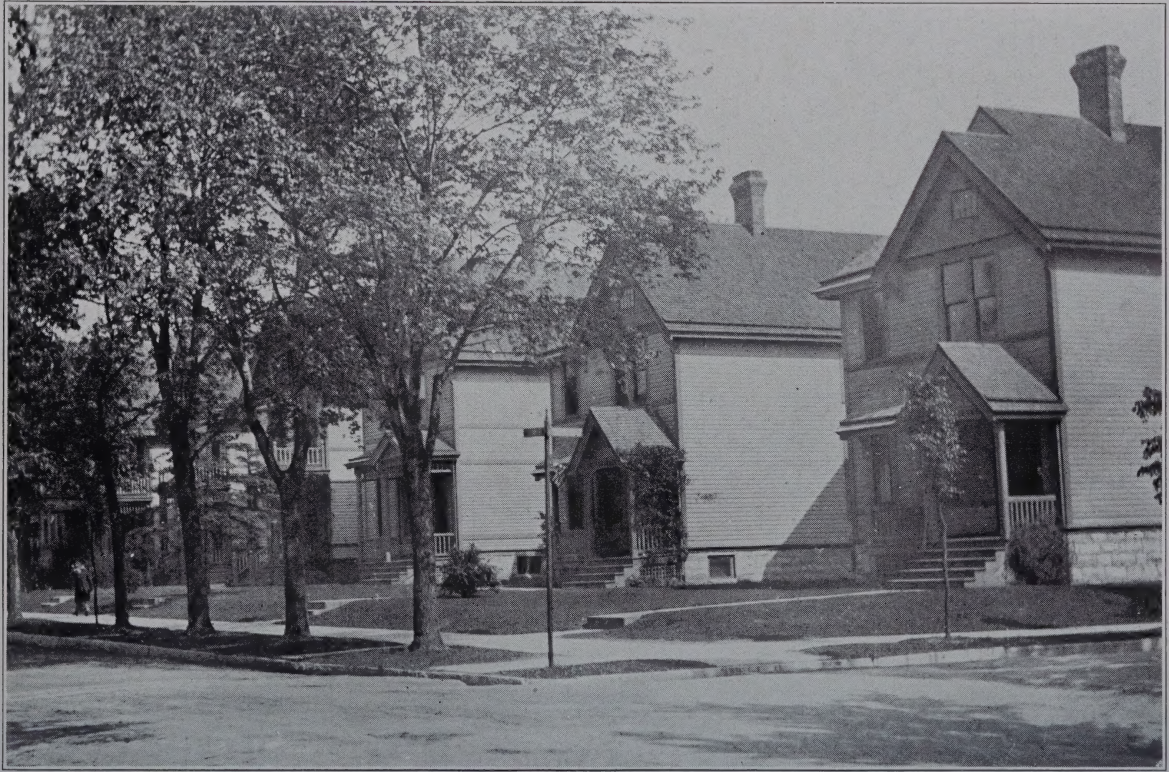
From 1926-1929 the Board consisted of Rev. H. Grueber, Rev. H. Steege, Mr. Edward Pritzlaff, Mr. Charles Tegge, and Mr. M. Keller. On account of serious illness the latter resigned in 1927, and Mr. Milton Kaiser was appointed in his stead. Mr. Keller departed this life October 24, 1927.

The present Board, elected in 1929, consists of President H. Grueber, chairman, Rev. H. Steege, and Messrs. Edward Pritzlaff, Charles Tegge, and Milton Kaiser. One member, however, Mr. Charles Tegge, was suddenly called to his eternal bliss, having been struck by an automobile on his way to a board-meeting of the Lutheran High School. He died February 6, 1929. In his stead Mr. Paul Dietz was appointed.

Prima of 1930-1931

During the last eight years an extensive building program has been carried out on the college premises, whereby the work of the local Board was considerably increased. Three buildings were erected, Wunder Hall, the Refectory and Hospital, and the Gymnasium, while State Dormitory was thoroughly remodelled. Needless to say, all such work calls for sound judgment and keen business ability, and entails many meetings.

We hope and pray that the members of the Board may never grow weary of their efforts. May God bless their work in behalf of the Church and reward them according to His unlimited grace.



Faculty Row

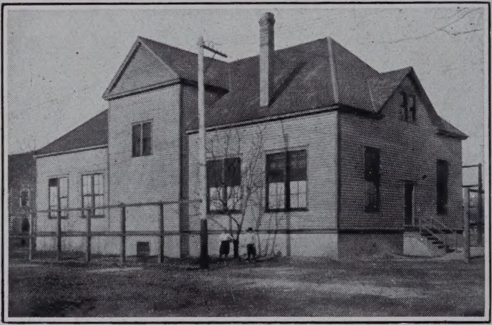
A Trip through the Buildings of Concordia College

Concordia College is situated in the heart of a beautiful residence district of the western part of Milwaukee, at once removed from the distracting hum and buzz of the business section and from the seclusion of the country. The site is elevated, healthy, and beautiful. The grounds contain about seven and one-half acres of land, intersected on the north by West State Street and on the south by West Kilbourn Avenue, formerly known as Cedar Street. Naturally the greater portion of the grounds is covered with the college buildings. Now we should like to ask the reader to accompany us on a trip through the college buildings as they present themselves to-day, after the institution has seen fifty years come and go.

As we approach the premises from West Kilbourn Avenue, we are delighted with the pleasant surroundings, the stately elms on the border of the busy thoroughfare forming a leafy vault. Before the main building is a spacious lawn. Planted with maple, elm, and other shade trees, it looks like a regular park. Against a bed of blooming cannas, a semicircle of crimson alternantheras spells out the name CONCORDIA.

We are nearing Recitation Hall. It is an imposing building, consisting of a high central structure with two wings and comprising two stories with a solid foundation. We admire the large surface of plate glass in the front elevation and two massive columns at the main entrance. An elegant vestibule receives us. The steps and lower part of the walls are of fine marble. Two sunken panels on the upper part of the walls contain the Latin inscription: "Timor Dei Principium Sapientiae" and "Christo et Ecclesiae." The former, meaning, the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, silently proclaims the principle underlying and permeating the education offered within these walls, while the latter sets forth the purpose for which this institution has been erected: for Christ and the Church.

We ascend the steps and reach a wide corridor extending through the entire building from east to west. The first door to our left opens into the Faculty Room, a room which has witnessed many important meetings during the last thirty years. It is furnished with a long table and shelves covering most of the available wallspace. These are weighed down by various dictionaries and such standard reference works as are indispensable to any one teaching at our college. A special rack contains many professional magazines and the leading periodicals.



The Old Gymnasium

Now for a look at the classrooms. There are ten in all, some on the first, some on the second floor. They are well-lighted, and painted in cheerful colors. Ample blackboard space is provided in most of them. For the benefit of alumni who have not seen the changes wrought in recent years we wish to say that the former museum on the south side of the corridor has been converted into a classroom.

While going up the western flight of stairs we observe that all the woodwork of the building consists of red oak and hard maple. The second story contains, on the north, the Professors' Library, a magnificent apartment with a high vaulted ceiling. The librarian in charge tells us that it now numbers about 10,300 volumes, including many excellent works on theology, language, literature, history, and other subjects.

Opposite the library is the chapel. It has justly been called an architectural gem. The ceiling and walls are covered with elaborate stucco-work, beautifully decorated in gray and gold. Tall windows made of rich cathedral glass admit subdued light. Another feature of the chapel is a two-manual pipe organ. Here the students of Concordia assemble in the morning and evening for their devotional exercises. With the balcony, the seating capacity of the chapel is about four hundred.

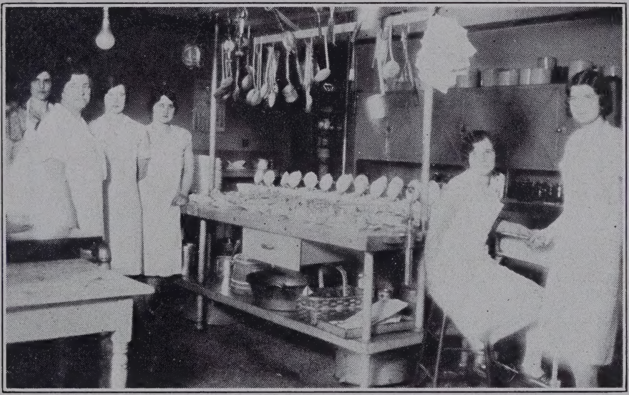
But to retrace our steps. Due north of Recitation Hall is State Dormitory, the highest building in the group, rising in its central portion to the commanding height of seventy-one feet. It is known to most alumni as the "Old Building." It deserves that name, for it is the oldest building on the campus; it looks old, too, and venerable, for the cream-colored brick-walls, trimmed with sand-stone, have turned gray, almost black, in the course of well-nigh fifty years. Yet even the casual observer can notice that the structure is well-preserved; the walls show no marks of decay. The foundation looks particularly solid. When we enter the building, there is nothing to remind us of its age. Everything looks new and inviting. The whole interior has been renovated: the walls have been replastered, new floors have been laid, and new staircases installed. All of the old woodwork has been removed and replaced by good birch. Moreover, there has been a very adequate disposition of the space, so that for every study room there is a corresponding bedroom on the same floor. The second and third stories have their own washroom facilities, while the first floor suites have theirs in the basement. The living rooms are airy and admirably lighted; each bedroom provides sufficient locker-space for every student and also a built-in dresser with mirror and drawers. According to the new arrangements there are ten suites of rooms in the dormitory, affording accommodations for about eighty students. The basement is occupied by the workshop of the janitors and the college laundry.

Mrs. T. Hafemann

Matron since
September, 1927

We leave the "Old Building" and walk westward on the driveway bordering Pritzlaff Court, a large grassplot embellished by a beautiful flower bed, until we come to the eastern entrance of Wunder Hall. This new dormitory has been named after the sainted Dr. Wunder, who took an active and leading part in the movement to establish a second Concordia at Milwaukee. It is located on the southwest corner of West State and North Thirty-third Street. Three stories high, of dark-red brick, relieved by Bedford stone, the exterior presents a pleasing appearance. Within there are twenty-five living rooms and the same number of bedrooms for four students each. We walk along the wide corridor and look into some of the rooms. We notice that they are finished in dark oak and that the floors are covered with battleship linoleum. Each study contains a large closet. Many of them are attractively decorated and look very cheerful and homelike. The bedrooms are equipped even better than the remodelled apartments in State Dormitory.

In addition, Wunder Dormitory contains the President's suite, consisting of his private office and an ante-room. There are also a reception room for visitors, a committee room, where the Board of Control meets, and a room each for two assistant professors. Sanitary arrangements are on every floor. In the basement we find a cozy recreation room, a trunk room, the book-store, and the college stationery, where the students may buy anything from pens and pencils to gym shoes and other athletic supplies. Altogether, the building is adequately equipped and provides ideal living conditions for Concordians.



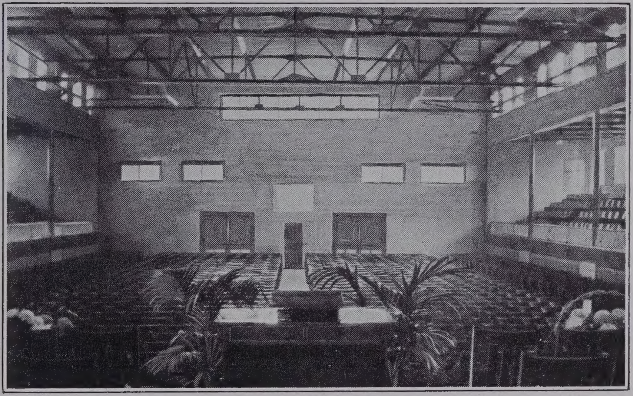
Concordia's Kitchen

Opposite the Wunder Dormitory, on the north side of West State Street, is the "small diamond," an athletic field which is used for play ground ball and is flooded in winter to afford opportunity for skating. And how the boys all shod with steel enjoy hissing along the polished surface! But what is that little building yonder at the eastern end of the field? That was the college hospital in years gone by, but is now used as a home for one of the janitors. Where is the hospital today? We shall see it as we proceed on our trip.

A few steps southeast of Wunder Dormitory is the Refectory completed early in 1926. It was built to correspond in height and architecture to the Wunder Hall. Passing through the main entrance on the west we find ourselves in the dining hall of the college, an apartment that is large, lofty, and airy with no unsightly pillars to obstruct our view. While walking through, we count the tables. There are six rows with seven tables in each row. With eight to a table, there is room for three hundred and thirty-six students. Each table is covered with snowy linen. If we have the good fortune to come at meal time, we find a vast crowd of happy and hungry young men relishing an abundance of good substantial food. Adjoining the refectory is a modern kitchen, furnished with all the equipment needed to prepare meals for over three hundred boys three times a day.

On the second floor are the quarters for both the male and the female help and the hospital facilities with accommodations for twenty beds and more in an emergency. In the clinic room the nurse treats all minor ills and gives due attention to students that are underweight. If need be, patients can be isolated. In a completely furnished kitchen, the nurse prepares food for such as require special diet. The basement of the refectory contains the central heating plant and several storerooms for potatoes and vegetables.

To the south, in close proximity to the Refectory, is Kilbourn Hall. It was formerly called the "New Building," but since Wunder Dormitory has been erected and State Dormitory remodelled, it no longer deserves that name. The greater part of the first floor is occupied by the Science Room. This contains a valuable insect collection and the necessary apparatus for teaching biology and physics, and is used as laboratory and classroom for all instruction in Science. There are two living rooms on the first floor and seven on the second. On this floor we also find the Students' Library. Here the students may devote their leisure hours to reading books, magazines, and newspapers. The Library contains about six thousand volumes, among which are many reference works. It also houses the Sihler Library for the college department, numbering over six hundred books. For those who wish to remain informed on the progress of science, literature, and history the library keeps a number of good periodicals. Leading newspapers offer the news of the day. The third story is taken up by two large bedrooms for about seventy



Interior View of Gymnasium-Auditorium

students. The basement is set aside for the college bakery, a trunk room, and lavatory facilities.

Now we come to the last building on the campus, the Gymnasium. It is located on the northeast corner of West Kilbourn Avenue and North Thirty-third Street and faces West Kilbourn Avenue. It is a plain but very attractive structure, built of red brick and handsomely trimmed with Bedford stone. All the interior walls are faced with soft, drab-colored brick. The Gymnasium contains a commodious lobby, a large playing floor flanked by galleries for about six hundred spectators, a spacious stage, and two dressing rooms. A two-manual organ with fourteen speaking stops, electric action, and all modern combinations has been installed. The acoustics are excellent, and so the auditorium can well be used for concerts, synodical conventions, and other gatherings. The graduating class of '31 will bid Milwaukee farewell, not from the time-honored chapel in the Administration Building, but from the Gymnasium. The seating capacity is over sixteen hundred.

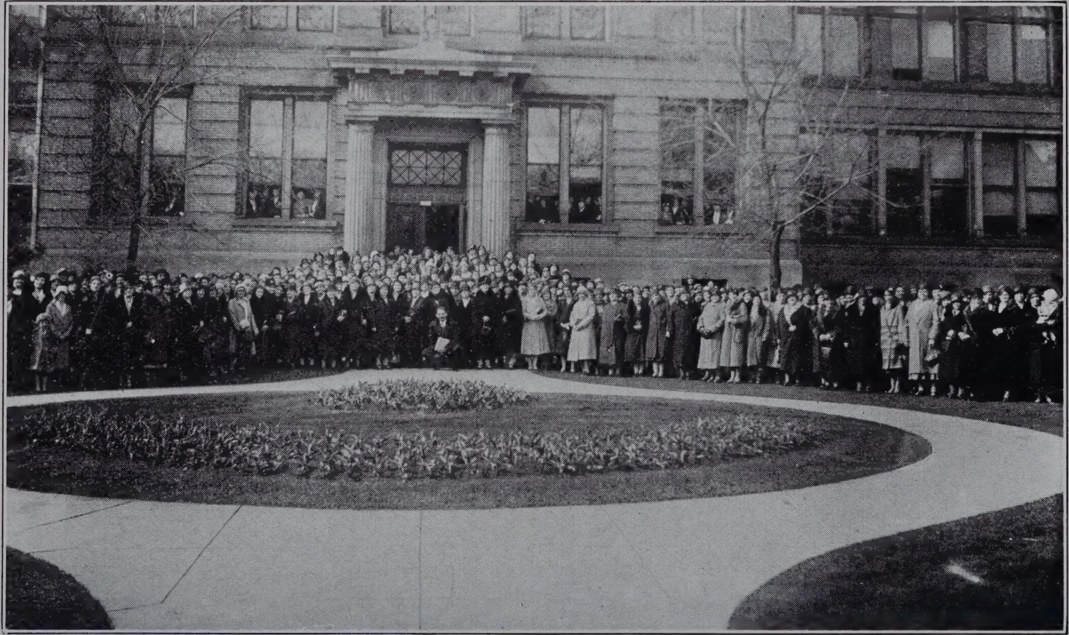
Under the eastern balcony we find a three-room suite consisting of the office of the physical director, first-aid room, and an athletic supply room, besides two recreation rooms. The space under the western gallery is used for boxing, wrestling, and corrective exercises. Rest rooms and showers are in the basement. Nothing is lacking to provide a place where all our boys can get the necessary physical exercise to keep fit for strenuous study.

Outdoor exercise during fall and spring is afforded the students on three volley ball courts lying between the Gymnasium and Wunder Dormitory, on the "small diamond" mentioned above, and on the large athletic field owned by the College on North Thirty-fifth

Street, between West Wells Street and West Kilbourn Avenue.

In conclusion, a word may be in place about the dwellings of the professors. Six of them forming what is known as "Faculty Row" are situated on the south side of West Kilbourn Avenue. They are set back from the street about twenty-five feet, and since there are no fences a continuous margin of lawn is left in front of the dwellings. The residence of the president is located on the north side of the street, next to the college park. What was formerly the president's home has been enlarged into a duplex flat and is now occupied by two professors. But when the faculty grew, two more homes were acquired, one standing on North Thirty-first Street hard by the campus, and another on North Thirty-fourth Street.

Our trip is over. May the buildings of Concordia College always be filled with pious and gifted youths, imbued with zeal to become consecrated workers in the Church and to build the walls of Zion!



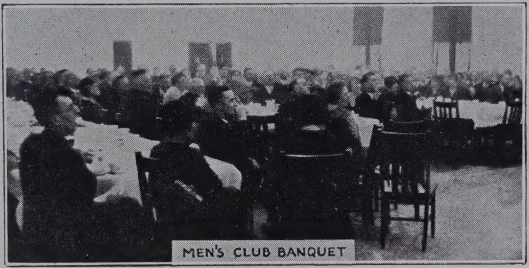
Ladies' Aid of Concordia

Benefactors

In one of the States the legal home of the out-of-town teacher was in question. "Where do you send your laundry-bag?" inquired the judge. "To X——, where my mother lives," replied the teacher. "X—— is your home!" the judge decided.

Such is the importance of the laundry-bag in this day and age. Created to be a vagabond, to come and to go, it essays to determine the legal home of others.

When the Milwaukee Concordia was founded fifty years ago, Uncle Sam did not as yet give the laundry-bag that amount of recognition that he does to-day through his postal service. Neither was Synod ready in those days to install laundries in its institutions. Whenever a new school-year was about to open, the "Director" had to appeal to the good housewives in the various congregations of the city to take in the washing of one or more of the Concordia boys, to "do" it with the family laundry. The appeal was never in vain, least of all in the days when the wash-board was better known than the power washer. Saturday was the day on which the army of recruits, each with a "Germania"-wrapped bundle under his arm, emerged from the premises and made for their "wash-folks" in all parts of the city. "Wash-folks"

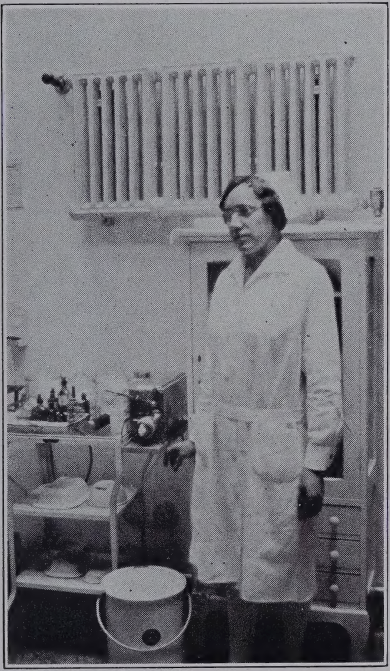


Men's Club Banquet

was not a very appreciative term to use; but to show better appreciation the boys generally went back the next day to the same homes to share the Sunday dinner with those kind families! In that case they were "Sunday-folks."

To-day, as Concordia observes the fiftieth anniversary of its founding, there are many Marthas and Marys among its friends who may proudly look back upon ten, twenty, even thirty and forty years of such service rendered to Concordia. The names of all cannot be mentioned, but the service they rendered is worthy of mention. To have taken in the washing of one or the other of the boys, or of many during the course of years, may not appear to be so much. But this service helped those boys, most of them poor, through college and into the ministry. To-day hundreds of them are preaching the Gospel of Reconciliation, and multitudes hear them and receive the Word and experience all its quickening and saving power in faith and joy and hope. What immeasurable results and incalculable blessings have been laid upon the service that was prompted by love of the Savior and His life-giving, comforting Word!

The "wash-folks" among Concordia's friends have since made their bow to the laundry-bag and the power-equipment of the modern laundry. But Concordia still numbers the "Sunday-folks" among its best friends. These friends are needed to-day as much as they ever were. Concordia is a boarding-school. Three hundred boys work and sleep, eat and play, under its roof. But the boys who enter its halls to prepare themselves for the public ministry, who must deal, in their later life, with all sorts of men, and labor among all conditions of life, who will be expected to be "good mixers" in their calling, cannot be wholly separated from all family life nine months of every year during this habit-forming and character-molding period of their life. They must find family-homes in which to enter, to learn and to exercise good manners, to acquire polish and tact, to gain an aptitude to meet the friend and the stranger properly. Some lessons cannot be learned in school, no matter how well the school is equipped and managed. They can be learned only from social contact in the family, the home, and they must be learned because of the calling for which a Concordian is preparing, the Gospel ministry, the noble office in which he must be able and willing to accommodate himself to all sorts and conditions of men.



Miss Clara Krubsack

Since 1923 Concordia employs a full-time nurse. Miss Agnes Hengstbach was the first to serve in this capacity. Above picture shows present nurse in the clinic room where she daily ministers to the minor ailments of the students

As Concordia observes its fiftieth anniversary, it gives voice to its appreciation of the service which these benefactors have rendered in the past. At the same time it entertains the hope that also in the future the good Lutheran homes in Milwaukee will be open to our Concordians.

Courtesy of Milwaukee Association of Commerce

Milwaukee the Beautiful, Home of Concordia

Wisconsin's Metropolis and the Student

A brief glance at the list of Synod's educational institutions seems to reveal that about half of the institutions of higher learning are located in smaller towns; four are in cities of considerable size, and two within the metropolitan area of great cities. Leaving aside the seminary at St. Louis, we find our Milwaukee Concordia the only one of Synod's preparatory institutions that lies within the corporate limits of a city with a population well in excess of the one-half million mark. Milwaukee has recently become the twelfth city of our country in point of size and ranks even higher in point of health.

Historical lore tells of the coming of hardy French-Canadian pioneers, at a time when the red man roamed Wisconsin's prairies and forests in undisputed possession, to an Indian village on the shores of Lake Michigan, which the natives had appropriately called Mahn-a-wau-kie, meaning good or beautiful lands. A trading post was established; scattered huts sprang up about the three rivers that are today important arteries of the city's trade and commerce. Came a day when the village assumed the dignity and rating of a city, was incorporated as such, boasted a mayor upon whose shoulders rested the responsibility, onerous no doubt, of conducting the city's momentous enterprises, guiding its political machinery, and pondering a multiplicity of problems of metropolitan proportions. That was back in 1846, and the population was almost 10,000.

To-day our city, with a population almost sixty times the figure just mentioned, is a city of nation-wide renown, holding a position of distinction as a center of industry, education, and civic progress.

True, the old-world charm, the glory that was "Deutsch-Athen," the day when amidst Teutonic "Gemuetlichkeit" potent refreshments flowed freely in public gardens to the tune of brass bands, have departed; instead we find a modern city with miles of beautiful avenues and boulevards, lined with lovely homes, leading to parks and places of recreation.

In the fall of the year new students arrive, many of them from villages, hamlets, and farms, timid boys, unaccustomed to the din of the traffic and the milling crowds in the business sections, perhaps even a little ill at ease. With the passing of the weeks they usually adjust themselves readily to their new surroundings. On days when studies do not engage the attention they venture forth and gradually acquaint themselves with the city which is to be their home for a number of years.

A Corner of Professors' Library

Wisconsin's metropolis offers much to complement and supplement the work done in the class-room, much that, like reading, "maketh a full man," at least contributes to the end. The alert student may, if he is interested, avail himself of the many opportunities to observe the turning of the wheels of large-scale industry along diverse lines. Among the city's more than 4,000 industrial establishments he may see great steel mills and foundries, packing houses, tanneries, dairies, factories producing beverages, chemical products, motor vehicles, shoes, wood and paper products, clothing, ice cream, sweets, and many other things that will engage his interest and arouse his curiosity. Walking through the maze of aisles in department stores he may see many of the finished products on the counters. Railroad trains and steamers of the city's lake transportation system come and go, bringing necessaries and commodities of all kinds, and distributing the city's products to all points of the compass. The presses of newspaper plants grind out, before his eyes, dailies in unending streams.

The Dining Hall

The shady retreats and lagoons of the numerous parks that grace the city invite and serve to compensate for the long hours spent at the desk in the dormitory. Washington Park with its fine zoo, to mention but one, lies but a short distance from the college. Tennis courts and golf links attract a number, and in winter the sports peculiar to that season are always popular; facilities are adequate, opportunities ample. Of perennial interest is the Milwaukee Public Museum, a treasure house of information for the student; the Public Library, with nearly a million volumes, is conveniently housed in the same building.

Parents who send their boys to Milwaukee may rest assured that friends of our school are not lacking among the city's large and loyal Lutheran constituency comprising some sixty churches of the Synodical Conference. There are, and always have been, Lutheran families in whose midst many boys find a cordial welcome, an atmosphere of refinement, and also those generous, savory Sunday-noon repasts which quantitatively and qualitatively, at least, approximate the proverbial "mother's cooking." Social contacts are easily established, and Concordia is usually well represented at entertainments, social affairs, and bowling parties, given by the young people's societies of the several churches. Students are, as a rule, good "gate crashers."

The reference to Milwaukee's size was made with a purpose. To the writer's mind it redounds, in most instances, to the advantage of students hailing from smaller towns to spend several years of supervised residence in a large city. Besides enjoying the opportunities and possibilities for mental expansion they can, we believe, acquire a certain *savoir-faire,* so obviously desirable in the makeup of the clergyman of to-day.

SEE MILWAUKEE FIRST

The Students of Today

The students of to-day, in general, impress one as happy, buoyant, warmly enthusiastic, mentally alert, and eagerly curious as to life's problems. They radiate a greater self-confidence than students of former days. While observing proper respect toward their teachers, they are not servile, not backward in expressing their views. Though immaturity causes them often to shoot beside the mark, this healthy spirit of inquiry is certainly commendable and offers the teacher greater opportunities for instruction than would be the case were the pupils phlegmatic and unthinking subjects. Their constant questions manifest interest in their work, a laudable desire to get at the truth. No barrier exists between instructor and instructed. The student feels that his teacher is not an indifferent taskmaster, but a sympathetic friend and guide, whom he need not hesitate to approach with his difficulties and problems. The value of such personal contact is evident. Not infrequently the instructor takes the initiative for a friendly discussion of the pupil's work, general attitude, or behavior, often with very gratifying results. Twice a year, at the be-

Secunda of 1930-1931

ginning and near the close, faculty and students get together at a banquet.

It might be of interest to know that class distinction among the students, so prominent in days gone by, have largely disappeared. The reason for this new camaraderie among the different classes is, no doubt, to a great extent the intramural athletic program, in which members of upper and lower classes are brought into contact, and in which rank must bow to prowess.

Tertia of 1930-1931

A graduate of but a few years ago would be amazed to see what changes have taken place in athletics. During free time the college grounds hum with physical activity of every kind. Students of to-day are more interested in the development and care of their bodies than former generations have ever been. A full-time athletic director plans and supervises all physical activities. Facilities are better, supervision and guidance more systematic and more efficient than ever. An outstanding feature is that the program makes provision for each and every student who is physically fit, and not for merely a privileged and chosen few, whom the rest might watch and applaud, and thus get their exercise vicariously. Everybody is taken care of every day, either by the coach or by a capable lieutenant, whom the coach has trained for this purpose.

Some one has said that an army marches on its stomach. The army of to-day at Concordia ought to do quite well. Though fees for board are kept ridiculously low, the students enjoy sufficient and good food. The explanation for this lies in the fact that friends of the institution donate foodstuffs liberally. Periodically the college truck makes its trips to the various points where eggs, vegetables, and fruits have been deposited by kind donors. Again, local friends remember the boys generously in various ways.

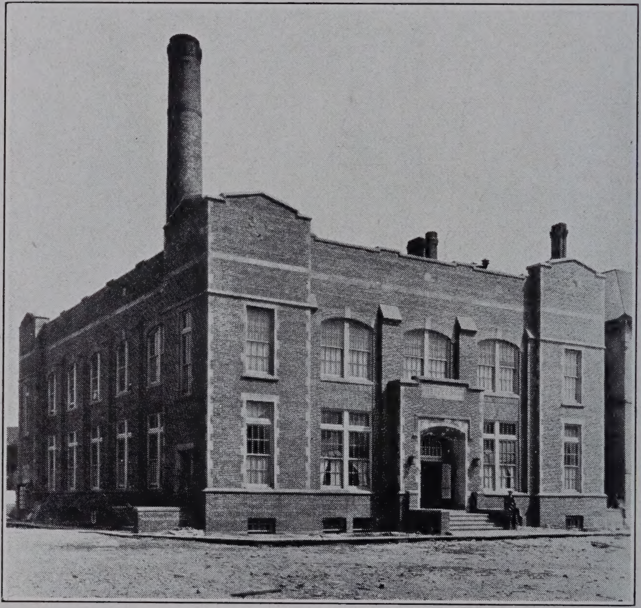
Though we do not wish to be complacent optimists, shutting our eyes to reality, and though we are aware of shortcomings on the part of the students, yet we are glad to observe that the students manifest a Christian spirit and bow before the authority of the Word of God. That is as it should be at our colleges, and we make this observation in all humility. Sometime ago the student-body invited the faculty to the unveiling of a large, framed motto, now hanging in the dining hall. This motto reads:

THE SPIRIT OF CONCORDIA

The
Concordia Spirit
is concentrated and consecrated
Student Effort
Directed towards the
building of a
Bigger and Better Concordia
By a Life of

Christian Character	Faithful Scholarship	Clean Sportsmanship

It is the hope and prayer of the writer that the students will at all times earnestly attempt to make performance square with promise. Wherever these sentiments, under God, crystallize into action, we are well on our way to a more efficient and more blessed Concordia.



Refectory

Ladies' Aid and Men's Club for Concordia College

During the last decade two societies were organized for the sole benefit of the Milwaukee Concordia, namely a Ladies' Aid and a Men's Club.

The organization of the Ladies' Aid was effected in May, 1922. An invitation was sent out to the Lutheran women of Milwaukee, and immediately fifty of them responded and became charter members. A constitution was adopted which states that "the purpose of this Ladies' Aid for Concordia College shall be to create and increase interest in the welfare of Concordia College." The minimum dues were set at 10 cents, with the understanding that "the sky is the limit." The following officers were elected and are serving to-day: President G. Chr. Barth, chairman; Mrs. A. Kriecke, vice-president; Mrs. G. Kuechle, secretary; Mrs. E. W. Wallschlaeger, treasurer.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid

The growth of the organization has been encouraging and still continues so. More than 800 women are bona fide members. The meetings are held monthly and are well attended, the attendance ranging from 200 to 450. After the meeting coffee and cake are served in the Mess Hall. The cake is furnished by the good ladies, who never fail to supply a liberal portion for the boys' tables. At the meetings voluntary offerings are received for indigent students, and at the table a collection is lifted for the commissary.

The organization has served its purpose well. Through it Concordia College has become well known in the Milwaukee congregations and a new, keen interest in our Concordia is in evidence everywhere — a direct result of the Aid's work. When our mess hall and hospital building was erected, practically all the equipment, costing thousands of dollars, was donated by individual members or paid for by the Aid's treasury. We have reasons to believe that interest also in Synod's work has been stimulated by the meetings of this Aid.

The Men's Club is considerably younger. It was organized in November, 1928. The membership has reached 200 at this writing. While the Ladies' Aid is interested chiefly in the hospital and kitchen, the Men's Club has pledged itself to support our athletic department which is not self-supporting, since a full-time athletic director has been employed. However, also matters of general interest to Lutherans are discussed in its meetings.

We thank God for the work of these consecrated men and women and pray that He will bless them for all they do for the welfare of the preachers in the making.

Alumni "Reminisce"

Ancient Times

The days of Concordia's infancy were past, when in 1890 the writer entered Sexta. The attendance was growing fast. The existence of our school had become known on the prairies of the west, in the woods of the north — and in Chicago. We came in large numbers from these parts. Add to this a decent quota of Milwaukee "swifts," and you have the color of the student-body. Some were mild-mannered boys from the prairie, dazed and bewildered by the hum of city life, others had lumber-camp habits, ready to elbow their way through, and those from the city knew it all, for a while.

It was during this decade, that our Concordia graduated into a complete "Gymnasium" with Secunda and Prima. My, how superior these men of the upper classes seemed to us, almost as great as the professors themselves! Toward the end of the decade these upper classes had become common things and were taken for granted.

Near the beginning of this decade a new dynasty was ushered in. We looked forward to it with trembling, for we feared that we must bend our necks under the yoke. This fear, we found, was altogether unnecessary, for there followed most prosperous and benign years. It was a dynasty that continued for a very long time, and left a healthy mark on the pages of our institution's history. Let us ever remember it with a grateful heart.

There was much hard work at Concordia, but there was also much play, although we had no playground equipment. Football was forbidden, and so we must maim ourselves with other things.

To the west, along the Milwaukee tracks there was a stump-filled pond. Here we played shinny on the ice. It was real shinny too, with the shins included.

Our Greek and Latin teachers filled us with such enthusiasm that we not only read about the heroes of ancient Greece and Rome, but we brought back their shades from the "Plutonian shore" and made them fight all over again on our playground. Our weapons, of course, were not forged by the famed Hephaestus. We made them ourselves. Our swords were whittled out of barrel-staves and our shields were cask bottoms. These swords were hard enough to tickle the cranium. Luckily they were not Toledo blades, and therefore not a single son was ever returned to his mother borne on a shield.

Quinta of 1882

Rear Row: E. Koestering, A. Schulz, W. Battermann, A. Winter, W. Grunwald. Middle Row: H. Strasen, A. Kramer, A. Gruett, L. Semmann, R. Dorn, J. Hoffmann. Front Row: Professor E. Hamann, P. Reinsch, M. Polack, B. Hinz, M. Busack, C. Griese, Professor C. Huth

When the ice did not interfere, we would swim in the Menominee River, pura in natura.

Baseball also was a loved diversion during the milder months. The writer recalls very little of the victories won or the losses sustained. He does, however, retain a vivid impression of a crack first-baseman on the Watertown nine. Great was his veneration for this man, until he met him as a classmate at the Big Seminary in St. Louis.

One important baseball incident might be recorded here, else it never will be recorded. A certain professor loved to bat balls pitched by our best pitcher. His eye for curves was not good, and thus it happened that he one day caught a bad "in-curve" with the top of his high hat. Fortunately the blow was gentle and the hat was stiff; otherwise "Testimonium Animae" might have been knocked into a cocked hat.

We also indulged a great deal in marching according to the U. S. infantry tactics. Rifles we had none, but we did bear a cane, the dangerous end of which was hollow, containing a most beautiful flag of our country. This flag was the only weapon we carried that might become dangerous to the enemy. Whether this arrangement was good enough to quell a riot, we had no opportunity to discover. On one occasion we marched in a great parade and passed in review before the governor of the state. The writer of this truthful history was captain of Company B. He would have felt perfectly fine and proud, had not his only pair of pants, which, of course, he was wearing that day, been too short. This made him appear ridiculous and not so heroic at all, and the otherwise perfect day was spoiled.

The various societies were generally permitted to have an annual picnic. These picnics were held on Mt. Olympus, situated beyond the Gettelmann brewery, but near enough.

One year a fine flagpole was erected on the campus. It so happened one windy morning that the flag-raiser, still sleepy, let us hope, made a slight mistake. Instead of the flag he drew forth something from a wardrobe drawer and hoisted this on the pole. The result was just what might be expected, entertaining but not exactly elevating.

Frame Building and Part of Old Athletic Field

Picture Shows Dr. Gaenssle Throwing the First Ball of the Season

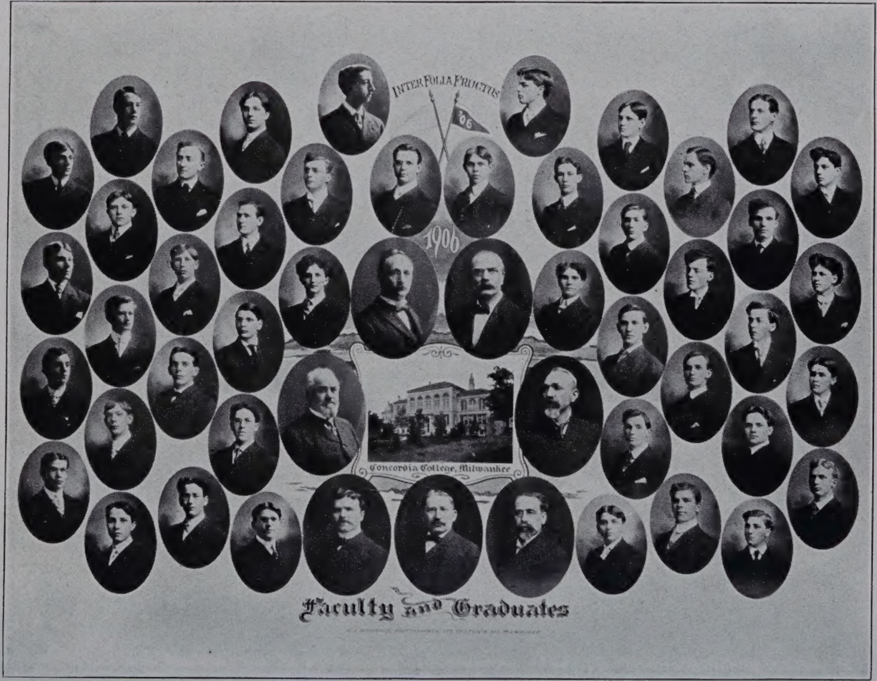
Latin we studied from the beginning. Soon we knew enough to spring morsels of it on appropriate occasions. Thus it happened that an octette sang Horace's hymn to Aristius Fuscus at a Christian burial. There was some squirming in the audience. Later, as we grew in knowledge, we detected the cause of this squirming, and our only consolation was, that the same hymn had been sung during the obsequies of the great Lincoln.

Times were, when some of us were hailed before that august tribunal called "der gruene Tisch." It was then we felt like crying to the stern judge: Morituri salutamus. However, it was never quite so bad as that. We would escape with a short sojourn behind the dismal doors of "carcer." Here we inscribed our names and read, perhaps, a volume of Felix Dahn's "Ein Kampf um Rom." When we emerged we were heroes in the sight of the Sextaner. In our own estimation we felt slightly singed, sort of ready for a bath.

That little song called "Auf dem College zu Milwaukee" originated during this decade. It was written during a class in Latin, generally known as Tom's class. Its author possessed no textbook and managed quite well without. Having nothing else to do, he succumbed to the writing of poetry. The German of the song is not the kind that was taught, but the author's own private brand.

Ordinarily the days at Concordia meant diligent study, for our schools cannot afford to dilly-dally, and our noses were held on the grindstone. Only when our superiors released the pressure would youth take its toll and have its little fling; as Jim Riley says: "In fact, to speak in earnest, I believe it adds a charm to spice the good a trifle with a little dust of harm."

As the years wore, we began to regret that soon we must part. We longed to linger longer. But the six years were drawing to a close. The rosy-fingered dawn of a new day was fast creeping over the horizon. Two little tow-headed lads "from down Ioway" entered, and straightway filled their report cards with "lauter Eins" in all the branches, deportment included. Here was a new generation. The time had come for us to make our bow and retire. Therefore


Inter Folia Fructus
'06
1906
Concordia College, Milwaukee
Faculty and Graduates

"Old Guard" and Class of 1906

Largest Class of Graduates in Concordia's History

Concordia graduated us and — survived, yes, flourished. Great were the men and of sterling quality that held our school to its course, even though we had sometimes rocked the boat or brought our Alma Mater "where the nearer waters roll."

What has become of us? God has dealt gently with us. We are glad to serve Him until we are tucked in beneath the sod.

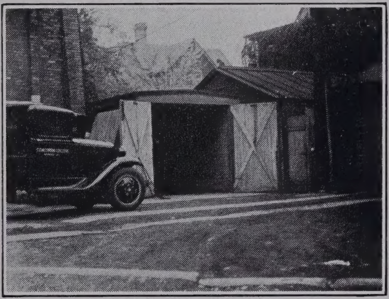
Concordia's Middle Age

In spirit let us go back just thirty years. At that time the writer of these lines was a pupil of Sexta. Well does he remember the old Sexta class-room with its ancient, double-seat desks, all carved and whittled up, a big stove in one corner of the room, a piano in the other, and an ordinary, cheap table serving as the teacher's desk. The class-room was located in the eastern section of the first floor of the so-called Old Building. Three other class-rooms were in the same building, while two more were on the first floor of the so-called New Building, the structure lying southwest of the Old Building. All recitation rooms, living rooms, and the like, were heated by large, clumsy stoves (Kanonenoefen) in those days and for a considerable time thereafter. It was also a long time before the old kerosene lamps were replaced by electric lights in the three oldest buildings. The means of illumination in the Administration Building, or Recitation Hall, was gas, when that beautiful building was first put into use.

It was in the summer of 1900, that ground was broken for the Administration Building. When the school-term opened in the fall, the foundation was fairly completed. It was one of our daily pastimes to watch the masons and carpenters at their work and to see the building go up. Building operations lasted longer than a year; but when the boys returned from their summer vacation in 1901, the building was completed and ready for occupancy. The setting-up of the pipe organ in the Aula was one of the last jobs to be carried out and was of particular interest to the writer. The dedication of the beautiful building took place on Sunday, September 8, 1901, and was quite a big affair. The Rev. Claus Seuel, then president of the Wisconsin District, spoke the dedicatory prayer. The speakers of the day were the Rev. L. Hoelter of Chicago, Dr. F. Pieper of St. Louis, and Prof. G. Wm. Mueller. At the organ, which was played for the first time at a public gathering on that day, presided an aged, venerable Kantor of the old school, a man of dignified, patriarchal appearance, Christian Diez, an accomplished organist in Missouri Synod circles in the olden days. The dedication service was to be held on the college campus in front of the Administration Building; but unfortunately it was a rainy day, and so the service was held in the Aula, which, together with the gallery, was packed to overflowing.

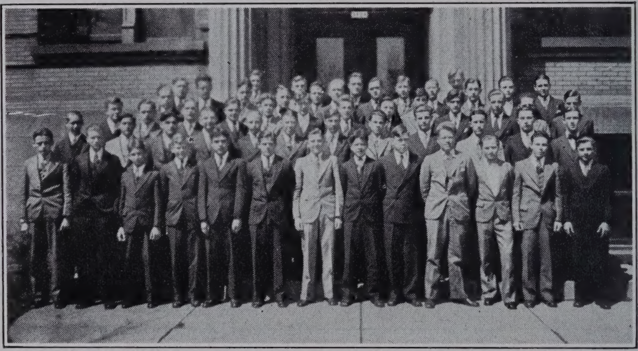
It was now possible to inaugurate some very practical changes in the other buildings. The former class-rooms were partitioned and made into additional living rooms for the great number of students; the living quarters of the steward and his service help, which had been in the Old Building, were transferred into the Frame Building; the Frame Building was connected by means of a passage way with the old Aula which now became the dining hall; the old, subterranean, dungeon-like dining room in the Old Building was partitioned, the southern half being converted into a wash-room and the northern half into a club room for the students, where among other meetings and gatherings those unforgetable Friday evening entertainments were given each month. It would take up too much space to enumerate all the changes which were made in the building at that time.

As late as 1903 the college property was bounded on the north by the old Watertown Plank Road, a muddy country road without sidewalks and curbstones. It ran in west-northwesterly direction somewhat north of what is now West State Street. Then the city of Milwaukee laid out West State Street west of about North 30th Street and some time after, the West State Street car line was extended from North 27th Street to North 35th Street. The city was not nearly so thickly settled in the neighborhood of the college as it is to-day. The number of vacant lots near the college outnumbered those that had homes on them.

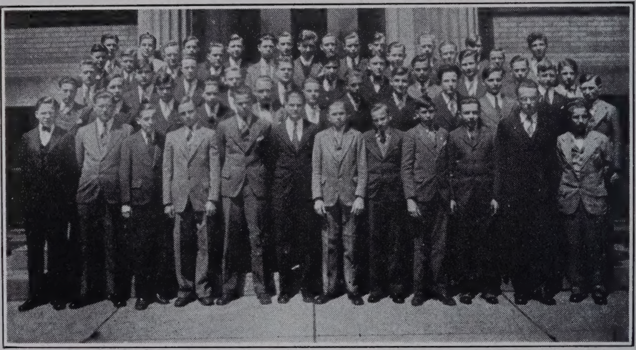


College Truck and Garage

The writer's class was the last one to receive an influx of students in Secunda from St. Paul, Minn., Hawthorne, N. Y. (now relocated at Bronxville, New York), and Concordia, Mo., before these institutions were expanded from so-called Progymnasien to Vollgymnasien. His class, which happened to be the jubilee class of 1906, being graduated at the twenty-fifth anniversary of our beloved Concordia, was the largest



Quarta of 1930-1931



Quinta of 1930-1931

graduating class in the history of the college. We were forty-four in number.

The first class to hold commencement exercises in the real sense was that of 1905. Thereafter public commencement exercises became an annual affair. In former years it was customary for the students to give an entertainment toward the close of the school-term. The writer has a vivid recollection of the production of the Apfelschussszene from Schiller's Wilhelm Tell, "Kantor Blasers Leiden und Freuden," and other master-pieces performed on an improvised stage in the old gymnasium. Selfevidently these student entertainments drew large audiences, and usually had to be given on two successive evenings and perhaps once more in the school-hall of one of the congregations in the city.

Our instructors we held in high esteem. During the decade from 1900 to 1910 there was only one change in the ranks of the faculty. Prof. G. Kroening resigned his office in December, 1903, and was succeeded by Dr. C. Gaenssle in April, 1904.

The celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the college on June 17, 1906, was a splendid affair and undoubtedly was the high spot of the entire decade from 1900 to 1910. The writer feels tempted to go into great detail in describing the festivities on that most beautiful summer day. It would really be worth the while of all fellow-students of that time to dig up their July 3, 1906, issue of the "Lutheraner" and reread a detailed and well-written account of the anniversary and freshen up many pleasant remembrances of that beautiful celebration. It was indeed a perfect day in every respect. Two evenings later two hundred and seventy-five alumni of the college and guests of honor were treated by five well-to-do and magnanimous friends of the college to an opulent banquet in a down-town hotel. A Concordia College Alumni Association was organized that evening, but unfortunately that child died soon after its birth.

We are looking forward with fondest anticipations to a perhaps still greater celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of our beloved Alma Mater. May God hold His protecting hand over her and permit her to continue as a hand-maiden of His Church in preparing many pious and gifted boys for the holy ministry! May He preserve her in the pure doctrine of His holy Word and bestow upon faculty and student-body His most bountiful blessings!

The Recent Past

The turbulent twenties, a decade of changing standards, changing customs, of readjustment, growth, and progress, brought forth a Concordia deeply affected and greatly changed. The Concordia of 1930 was "like — but oh! how different" from the school it was in 1921.

In 1930 students seemed perhaps a little less sedate than they were in 1921. That interesting fellow known as the "Philosoph" had to a large degree disappeared from the study-halls. His place was taken by the student who rode his hobby, perhaps, but who nevertheless allowed himself to retain more consciousness of the outer world than did his dignified predecessor. To one who entered the school in the early twenties and left toward the end of the decade the upper-classman of the earlier period seemed older, more mature than he himself felt at his own graduation. And yet there was not missing from the "Primaner" and "Secundaner" of '21, '22, '23 that happy, boisterous spirit which found expression in pillow-fights, initiations, "frasses," peanut-banquets, water-fights, inter-dormitory Hallowe'en encounters, and Concordia's own type of harmless hazing. In 1930 these had by no means disappeared, but their more unpleasant phases had been mitigated. The lowly under-classman enjoyed more freedom, more privileges. Energy was directed more toward wholesome athletics.

Athletics in the early twenties suffered from lack of organization, perhaps unavoidably. There were "Regs" and "Subs" in major sports; but coaches were usually drafted from the students themselves, and there was very little that approached a workable intramural schedule. There were bi-weekly "gymming" classes in the rickety, white-washed gymnasium. The combination of Barth and Ackmann brought about quite another situation. The new athletic field was put to use. There was a wonderfully unified intramural system in all the more popular sports, with strong varsity machines. 1930 witnessed the construction of a splendid gymnasium.

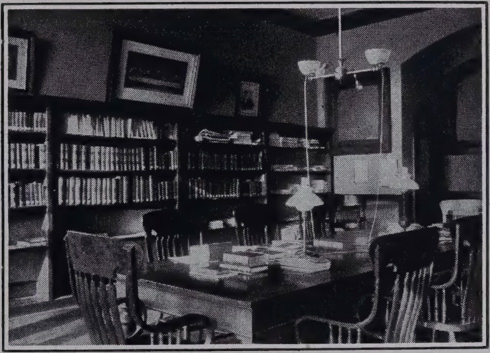
Literary Society

The visitor to Concordia in the first three years of the twenties was not impressed by architecture. Around the quadrangle were grouped two time-worn dormitories, smelling of oil and coated internally with myriad layers of calcimine, a tiny brick hospital, a frame building, and an administration hall that formed the one building on which one could look with pride. In those early years one could boast of nine or ten room-mates and more than thirty bedroom companions. The crowded conditions caused situations of all sorts, some pleasant, others ludicrous, a few unpleasant. By 1930 two new buildings had changed much of that. Wunder Dormitory, together with the Refectory and Hospital, relieved congestion. No longer did students eat in a gray-walled room literally filled with narrow, oil-cloth covered tables, no longer did "Quinties" wait at table. The nurse now held sway over a modern infirmary where she could really care for her boys. The campus was improved. Students did landscape gardening to produce what is now Pritzlaff Court. Dormitory life changed. Gradually students even forgot the good old custom of stamping one foot before entering a room during study-period. Radiator-rapping was on the wane. Professional inspection, though continued, took on different aspects.

Breaking Ground for Wunder Hall

Less and less did venerable doctors make evening inspection rounds, gently lifting skull-caps from the heads of studying Juniors. Younger blood appeared in the augmented faculty. Graduating classes of the late twenties were privileged to study under few of the men who taught the classes that had left eight to ten years before. Yet there isn't an alumnus from '21 to '30 who does not enjoy an occasional reminiscence of various classroom incidents.

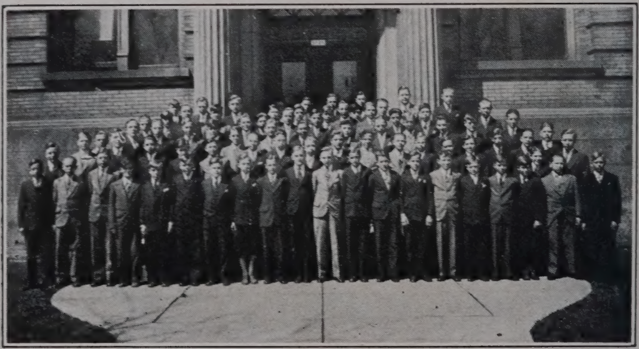
Looking back on the last full decade of Concordia's history one is reminded again of the proverb: "All things are in perpetual flux and fleeting."



Faculty Room

Classification, by Residence, of Pupils, 1881--1930

Wisconsin	1,325
Illinois	870
Michigan	165
Iowa	135
Missouri	118
Minnesota	97
Nebraska	63
New York	28
Indiana	27
South Dakota	26
Germany	21
Kansas	17
Canada	17
California	15
Oregon	11
Ohio	10
France	8
Maryland	5
Washington	5
Montana	5
North Dakota	5
Massachusetts	4
Arkansas	3
Argentine Republic, S. A.	3
Texas	2
New Jersey	2
New Zealand	2
Connecticut	1
Pennsylvania	1
Kentucky	1
Alabama	1
Hindustan	1
Nevada	1
Australia	1
Oklahoma	1
Cuba	1
Total	3,102

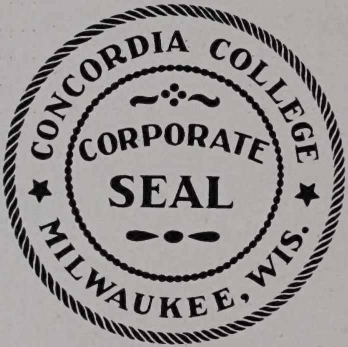


Sexta of 1930-1931

Classification, by Enrollments, of Pupils, 1881--1930

Collegiate Year	Newcomers	Total Enrolment
1881—1882	19	19
1882—1883	27	41
1883—1884	78	113
1884—1885	52	149
1885—1886	59	169
1886—1887	43	164
1887—1888	39	132
1888—1889	46	123
1889—1890	63	141
1890—1891	66	182
1891—1892	58	201
1892—1893	77	225
1893—1894	51	227
1894—1895	49	213
1895—1896	45	179
1896—1897	72	207
1897—1898	65	219
1898—1899	43	190
1899—1900	43	185
1900—1901	56	185
1901—1902	87	237
1902—1903	64	232
1903—1904	83	250
1904—1905	79	252
1905—1906	49	236
1906—1907	60	216
1907—1908	65	214
1908—1909	55	212
1909—1910	32	187
1910—1911	57	195
1911—1912	47	202
1912—1913	84	237
1913—1914	64	241
1914—1915	42	202
1915—1916	49	201
1916—1917	26	180
1917—1918	49	182
1918—1919	35	157
1919—1920	53	167
1920—1921	73	191
1921—1922	69	211
1922—1923	67	234
1923—1924	54	238
1924—1925	91	269
1925—1926	94	298
1926—1927	92	321
1927—1928	70	306
1928—1929	86	316
1929—1930	74	319
1930—1931	95	335

The Athletic Field



Seal of Concordia

1931
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